

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.50 per annum, in advance—  
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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25 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. LIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1853.

NO. 9.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties comprising the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district and counties, and the Hon. JAMES M. GILLEY, Esq., Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 17th of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, that they be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,  
Dec. 13, 1852.

## JURY LIST—JANUARY TERM.

**GRAND JURY.**  
Borough—Robert Smith, Daniel Lashell, George Geyer, Jr., Wm. Culp.  
Huntington—James Davis, Wm. Peters.  
Union—Samuel Young, William Unger, John Rite.  
Georgetown—Jules W. Worrich, Benjamin Landis.  
Oxford—Jacob Slight.  
Hammonton—David Newcomer.  
Conowingo—John M. Wertz, (of Wm.)  
Franklin—Israel Little, David Chamberlain, Geo. Libery.  
Emmelt—Oscar Choler.  
Lattimore—George F. Miller.  
Reading—Joseph J. Kinn.  
Mount—Wm. Young.  
Straban—Robert K. Wither, Michael Salinger.  
Frederick—John McClary.

**GENERAL JURY.**  
Maunty—Jesse D. Newman, Joseph Fink, Henry Snyder, James W. Hennessey, Samuel Schwarz.  
Trine—Andrew Haverstick, David Cowley.  
Franklin—Wm. H. Wierman, Daniel Brough.  
Straban—Frederick Forney, Rufus Deatrick, David C. Brinkerhoff, Robert Major, Samuel F. Neely, David P. Henshaw.  
Reading—Wm. S. Hamilton.  
Borough—John L. Lyon, Wm. S. Hildbrand, Samuel Overholzer.  
Germany—Joseph Rider, Jacob Pater, George W. Will.  
Borough—Wm. J. Martin, George Warren, John Huntington, John Girden, John Musser, Geo. A. Group, Amos Grist, Wm. B. Brandon.  
Conowingo—Michael K. Rieve, Levi Kinding.  
Lattimore—Samuel Krier, John Flor.  
Hammonton—John Buecker, Robert Rytche.  
Lattimore—George Gauder, Nathan Smith, Peter Stevens.  
Cumberland—Wm. Ross, Samuel Gallagher.  
Union—John Dine.  
Hammonton—Jus Fink.  
Georgetown—John M. Miller, Wm. Morrison, Joseph Cline.  
Mountpleasant—Alexander Shorb.  
Frederick—James Cunningham, &c.  
Dec. 20.

## THE RICHEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

## FANCY GOODS

HAS just been received by SCHICK, and is now opening at his Store in South Baltimore street. The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, both of which cannot but please, be as fully assured. Among his stock will be found

## LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Satins, Poplins, Tissues, Beiges, Serges de Laines, Lawns, Alpaca, Bombazines, Gingham, Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, and Calicoes of every variety. Also

## CLOTHING, CASIMERE,

Satinets, Tweeds, Cottons, Nankeens, Linen Check, Vestings of all sorts, &c. In short his stock is very large, and embraces all in his line. Call and judge for yourselves—no trouble to show goods.  
April 12.

## NEW GOODS,

## AND PLENTY OF THEM.

At the store of the Two Extremes, at the Old Stand, two doors below the Post Office in Chambersburg street. If you wish to save your money, come and buy your HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, at W. W. PAXTON'S Establishment. He has his goods with great care, and is prepared to offer bargains. Call and judge for yourselves.

## HE HAS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cal. Kip, and Heavy Boots, of the best quality—prices from \$1.75 to \$3.75. Cal. Kip, and Coarse Men's, from \$1 to \$2. Shippers, gaiters, &c., &c.

## FOR LADIES,

Fine Lining Gaiters, Half Gaiters, Morocco Shoes, Jersey and Style, Jefferson Slippers, &c., Morocco Gaiters, Misses' Boots and Shoes.

## Also, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of every variety, a very large assortment, to suit all tastes. Also Trunks and Traveling Bags.

Also, Russia and Beaver Hats, of all kinds; a very fine article of new style Molekin Hat; Kossuth and Non-Interference Hats, and a great variety of Fur and Wool Slouch Hats, from \$2.00 to \$2.00.

Come once—come all.  
W. W. PAXTON.  
Oct. 15.

## WEBSTER & YINGLING,

(Successors to A. J. Rider.)  
WESTMINSTER HOTEL  
STAGE OFFICE,  
Corner of Main and Court Streets,  
WESTMINSTER.  
May 24.

## UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We have on hand a very extensive assortment of Wool, Cotton and knit Under shirts and Drawers. Always remember that SAMSON gets and gives Bargains.  
Oct. 4.

## COME along and see a first-rate assortment of

PANTALOONS at SAMSON'S one price Store, 101 Black, French Casimere, Dressing Casimere, Fancy Casimere of every kind mentioned, Casimere of all colors and shades, and at prices to suit all.  
Oct. 4.

## Choice Poetry.

### SWEET THOUGHT.

As I remember we find our finger ruffled round a parent in the family circle, a sister of brother, we should pause and think, that in some few months or years they will be in the spirit land, watching over us, or perhaps we shall be there waiting over them. The only course of life during a vision on earth, should be that between guardian angels. As the poet Hunt sings—  
How sweet it were, without words flight,  
Or flying of the dreamt-to-be world,  
An angel came to us, and we could hear  
Toss him from the silent air  
At every in our own, and bend on ours  
His eyes divine, and bring us from his bowers  
News of dear friends, and children who have never  
Been dead indeed—as he shall know for ever  
Alas! we think not that we daily see  
About our hearth—angels that are to be,  
Or that are they will, and we prepare  
Their souls, and try to meet in spirit air—  
A child, a friend, a wife whose soul has flown  
In union with our's, breathing its future song.

### "WRITE SOON!"

BY LUIZA COVE.  
Lip parting from the breeze we love,  
Will shadow over the brightest face;  
And when they who part and prove,  
Affection clings not with place.  
A soft farewell is warmly given,  
But something dearer may be found  
To dwell on the that are—leave,  
And link in memory closely bound.  
The preening hawk, the stentorian shout,  
As both, he earnest that the love  
Which fervently, the last fond sigh  
Lies in the loyal words, "write soon!"  
"Write soon!"—that sweet request of truth:  
How truly it is to be true.  
We heard it first in early youth,  
When mothers smiled at leaving home.  
And still it sounds the trumpet-voice,  
That warns us with young and show,  
To leave the warm embrace of love.  
We yet, let every on our way  
Some loved one's plaintive supplication,  
That, as we wander, south to sea,  
Affection, live on, "write soon!"

### A LOCK OF HAIR.

BY CLARENCE MAY.  
To let a curl—  
A little snarl, of bright brown hair—  
Yet do I love to gaze upon it.  
It tells of other times, a fairy tale  
Of childhood—summer days—on a hill  
The dreamy past, that thrill the weary heart  
With memory's past, that thrill the weary heart  
A hair, within its hidden curls, Alas!  
What weary hours have passed, since first I pressed  
This little token of affection's gift.  
So faintly to my lips—what heart-warm dreams  
Have faded into air—what heart-warm hopes  
Have faded to thrill my breast?  
To let a curl—  
A simple curl of soft and brown hair—  
And yet to me it means how dear—  
How very dear it is to me! It speaks  
A language to my heart too beautiful  
For words, and tells a tale that is not meant  
For other ears. Then wonder not that I  
So often gaze upon this lock of hair,  
For often at every heart will treasure up  
Some tender memory of longed hours.  
And love the thing that breathes a sorrowful  
Breath of other, and of happier days!

## Miscellaneous.

### Gone to Bed.

An eminently holy man thus wrote on bearing of the death of a child:  
"Sweet thing; and is he so quickly laid to sleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying.—Tell my dear sister that she is now so much more akin to the next world; and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two to bed, as children used to do, and we are very soon to follow. And the more we put off the love of this present world, and all things superfluous, beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

### Social Kindness.

How sweet are the affections of kindness. How palmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our fireside! Distrust and doubt darken not the purity of its brightness; the cravings of interest and jealousy mar not the harmony of that scene. Paternal kindness and filial affection blossom there in all the freshness of an eternal spring. It matters not if the world is cold, if we can but turn to our dear circle, and ask and receive all that our heart claims.

"There is nothing, we would say, like a faithful wife; under God, our weal or our woe for this life depends upon her. If she is desponding, your own sanguine spirit catches the infection. But if she is full of hope and energy, her smiles will cheer you on in the darkest hour, and enable you to achieve what you at first thought impossible. Our success in this world, as well as our happiness, depends chiefly upon our wives. Let a man marry one, therefore, 'equal to either fortune,' who can adorn his riches or brighten his poverty, and who under all circumstances will be truly his helpmate.

"A man that has nothing to do, generally does wrong. If you would keep out of idleness, therefore, have as little to do with idleness as possible. Give a boy a holiday, and in less than an hour a brindle dog will have him by the cordons for robbing an apple orchard.

"To the honor of the sex, and in acknowledgment of the wise mercy of God, it must be admitted that women are more conscientious in their parental duties than men.

"If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.

## MRS. MORGAN'S MAINE LAW.

BY JOHN SMITH, JR.

Mrs. Morgan's husband was an excellent workman, and had the best of wages, but he would drink, and like most men of his class when in liquor, generally beat his children and sometimes his wife.

Mrs. Morgan was a noble woman and loved her husband in spite of all, but after years of patience and forbearance, she came to the conclusion that Jimmy Morgan, as she called him, should stop drink, whether or no. In other words, she would manufacture a private Maine Law of her own.

The occasion was on one day when Jimmy came home to dinner, half tipsy, which always happened when he stopped at the tavern on his way, and he did this on an average about twice a week.

"Now, you Morgan," said she, as soon as he entered, "you've been at the whiskey bottle again. You needn't deny it, for I know it by your looks. And by your breath, too—go away you nasty beast—how dare you try to kiss me when you've been drinking?"

Jimmy had essayed this matrimonial career, hoping it might conciliate the good wife, but finding his purpose foiled, he stood upon his dignity.

"Hooty toity," said he, "how you put on airs; give us some dinner, and don't talk."

Mrs. Morgan did not often get roused, but she was now. She put her arms akimbo, and answered—

"Not a mouthful of dinner do you get in this house to-day, nor any other day, till you come home sober. So the sooner you are off, the better."

The half tipsy husband looked at her in amazement. For a moment he thought of enforcing his will, as he had often done before, but whether he had not drunk quite enough to arouse his courage, or whether the blazing eyes of his helpmate frightened him, he turned, after a little hesitation, and left the house.

Of course he went straight to the tavern, as Mrs. Morgan rather expected he would. And of course, when night came, he was led home thoroughly inebriated, as she rather wished he would be.

He had just sufficient reason left to wonder at the extraordinary care with which his wife, after assisting him to undress, tucked him in bed. But this, like every thing else, was soon forgotten in a stupor of sleep.

She waited until satisfied that he was entirely insensible, when she proceeded to sew the offender up in sheets, exactly as if he had been a mummy. The stitches were not small, but she knew they were taken with treble thread, and they would hold, especially as he could now use neither hands nor arms. Once or twice he grunted, as if about to awake, but she stopped a moment at such a time.

At last the proceeding was completed.—And now she brought forth a large cart whip which she had borrowed that afternoon from a neighbor.

"Now, Jimmy Morgan," said she, apostrophizing him, "I'll cure you of your beastly habits, or—please God—I'll whip you till you'll be sore for a month."

Down came the lash, as vigorously as her brawny hand could lay it on; again, again, and yet again, and it seemed as if she was never going to stop. And very soon the offender roused from his stupor, saw what it was, and began to beg for mercy.

"Not till you've promised me to leave off drinking," was the answer, and the blows descended more vigorously than ever.

"Oh! you'll kill me, you'll kill me!"—"No, it will do you good. To think how drunk you were ten minutes ago, and now to see you rolling about so lively—never tell me, Jimmy Morgan, that I am killing you after that."

"Mercy, mercy, mercy," roared the criminal. "How can you, Polly, use your husband so?"

"I can and will," and another shower of blows descended. "Halloo as much as you please, for it will do you good; only I can tell you one thing, it will not rouse the neighbors. I told them what I was going to do if you ever came home drunk again. Have you had enough yet? Will you promise at once, or are you going to hold out still?"

"Oh, oh, oh," groaned the helpless husband, twisting and turning in every direction, but unable to escape the cataract of blows.

"Will you promise? You'd better do it quick," resumed his inexorable spouse, "or I will beat you into a jelly. These six years I've borne your drunkenness, but I'll bear it no longer. I've tried coaxing and I've tried whipping. You've beaten me often enough, and I'm paying you back. Promise me at once, the quicker the better, for I'll not let you up till you do, even if it keeps me here all night, and if you're sick for a year afterwards."

It was a good while before the criminal gave in. He thought his wife would tire out at last, but when the castigating had proceeded for some time, and he saw no symptoms of either fatigue or relenting, he was compelled to succumb.

"I'll swear, I'll swear," he said at last. "I'll do anything; only let me up. That's a dear good Polly. Oh! Lord, don't whip me any more, for I've said I'd swear. Oh!"

Mrs. Morgan gave him three or four sound cuffs more, to "make assurance doubly sure," before she administered the oath, which she did at last, with the Bible in her hands, completing the ceremony by making him kiss the book.

From that moment Jimmy Morgan was never known to taste liquor. He told his neighbors that he had been so sick after his

last spree that he had resolved to join the temperance society; but he did not tell them what had made him ill. Mrs. Morgan, too, kept the secret, nursing him through his bruises, which were neither few nor slight. However, as she said to herself, "degenerate diseases require desperate remedies," and so she never repented of the medicine she had administered, even though her husband did not earn a dollar for three weeks.

A word more and our tale is told. Perhaps other wives might work cures as miraculous if they would try Mrs. Morgan's Maine Law.

### The Man that the Mule Kicked.

Many are the anecdotes and stories which our volunteers tell, the scene of which has been the Rio Grande, and many yet remain to be told. The following good one was recently related to us by our friend Sewell Taylor:

On a certain starless night in the latter part of July, two volunteers—living editions of Damon and Pythias, so sincere were their friendships, so mutually strong were their attachments—were sitting on some lumber in the neighborhood of Sewell's (the sutler's) tent. They had given pretty strong proof, during the day of their abhorrence of the water of the Rio Grande, in its primitive state, by mixing it with a liberal component part of Sewell's brandy, which, as Burns says, made them "unco happy." They sat there for a considerable time and talked of "old times" and new times—of times past, present and to come—of the indomitable courage and invincible power of the United States volunteers, and of the cowardly, craven Mexicans.—Indeed, from the mood they were in, "they could," as they expressed it, "walk into Anpudia and his whole postilionous host."

One of them had occasion to withdraw for a minute, and after making in advance due apology for his temporary absence, he assured his friend that little time would elapse before he would rejoin him. Not returning, however, as soon as his friend thought he should, the latter "put out" too. He who first left, soon in a zigzag course, returned, but instead of going up to where himself and friend had been sitting, he approached to where a vicious Mexican mule was hattered.

"Come, Bill," said he, laying his hand on the hind quarter of the mule, "let's go to our tent."

"Wee-hee," cried the mule, letting fly his left hind leg at him, striking him in the abdomen, and sending him on the broad of his back in among the neighboring chapparal.

After recovering, he picked himself up, and advancing again towards the mule, said—"Look here, Bill, this is devilish shabby conduct.—I wouldn't treat a Mexican so, letting alone an old comrade. If you have any spite against me, just say so, and I'm your man; but don't strike a fellow that way, with the butt end of your musket in the dark. I tell you, I felt that last kick just as if a dragon's horse had kicked me. Come, now, no more of that, let us shake hands;" and again he went up within kicking distance of the mule.

"Wee-hee," growled the mule, and again he gave the intruder a kick which laid him flat on the ground.

"Murder! Murder!" he cried, "I'm shot—I'm stabbed—he has run his bayonet through me—he has broken my head with the butt end of his musket—I'm shot—I'm killed! Guard! Rounds! Guard! Rounds!"

Attracted by the noise, a crowd gathered round; lights were brought, and the great kick was picked out of the chapparal.—Two of his ribs were found only to be broken, and his friend and comrade Bill, was the first to render him assistance. Of course, although he could not at the time be made to believe it, it was at once seen that his enemy in disguise was the peevish mule, and not his friend and comrade soldier, Bill.

### What Mrs. Smith Said.

"Saint Agatha! not been out of the city this summer!"

"No; Jones said he couldn't afford it."

"My dear, innocent Abigail! Mr. Jones smokes his forty-nine cigars a day, as usual, don't he?"

"Yes,"

"Well, he rides horseback every morning."

"Yes,"

"Well he plays billiards, and takes his sherry and hock, and all that sort of thing down town, don't he?"

"I suppose so."

"Well, put that and that together!—Just so Smith told me—couldn't afford it! I didn't dispute the point. It was too much trouble. I just smiled as sweetly at him, as if I didn't know it was a humbug; but I very quietly went to my bonnet, and despatched a note to that jewel of a doctor, that I should be taken violently ill, and shouldn't probably recover till after a trip to Saratoga or Niagara, or some of those quiet places. Well; he is as keen as a hyar; and when Smith came home and sent for him, he found me in a state of forced and exhausted, in the hands of my maid Liddy. He felt my pulse, looked wise and arcular, and said, 'She must have a change of air. Of course I objected; declared I never could be moved; was entirely run down, &c. Doctor said he wouldn't answer for the consequences, and finally, to oblige Mr. Smith, I gave in!—Understand: Nothing like a little diplomacy. Always use the cheek vein, my dear, if you want to start Jones off in a new direction. Men are a little contrary, that's all. They'd be perfect treasures, every mother's son of them, if it was not for that!—Fanny Fern."

## Keep your Hens out of my Garden.

Col. R. and Gen. M. were formerly neighbors, and had gardens adjoining each other.

One pleasant morning in spring, about the time of planting, Col. R. met his friend, the General, in the street, boiling over with rage, who addressed him after this wise—

"Confound your darn'd old hens, Col., they've been in my garden, and scratched the beds every which way; I shall have to make them all over again; can't you shut them up this summer?"

"Keep cool, General," said the Colonel, "I prefer that my hens should have plenty of air, exercise and food, and I don't believe your garden seeds will hurt them at all—however, if they trouble you much, shoot 'em—shoot 'em!"

"I will, by thunder," said the still more excited General, and turning around on his heel, marched away, mad as a wild cat.

The next morning, as the Colonel was sipping his coffee, the family was startled by the "bang," "bang" of fire-arms, the cause of which was soon ascertained. The Colonel on going to the division fence, looked over and saw Gen. M. in the heat of bloody murder; six fine specimens of the dung hill fowl were flouncing about on the ground unwilling just yet to yield up their gizzards to the gourmand.

"Ah, General; so you are executing your threat, are you?"

"To be sure. I told you I'd do it, and I'll be damned if I don't shoot all the rest if you don't shut 'em up. But here, take the thievish critters. I don't want 'em; they are too highly seasoned with shot for my family."

"Thank you, thank you, General, just wait a day or two before you kill any more, until we ease up, and then I've no objection to have the rest shot."

Now Col. R. was rather jealous of his rights, and moreover, as fiery as Mars in his disposition, and it was a great mystery to the General how he could keep so cool about the matter. The sequel will show.

In two or three days after, three more very fine chickens were thrown into the Colonel's garden, and duly taken care of by the cook.

At last the General "sawed a rat." His own chickens were missing, and the egg basket hung on the peg quite empty, to the utter astonishment of his good wife, who had never known a similar occurrence.

"Col. R.," said the General, as they met one day in the street, "have I killed all your hens yet?"

"Killed all my hens, General," repeated Col. R., "why I have not owned a living hen these three years."

The General smiled. He had shot and given to Col. R. nine of his best layers.—*Carpet Bag.*

## Indian Fun.

One of the earliest settlers around Lake Champlain, was Col. Edward Raymond.—He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest and lived with them in much harmony; frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake as he had occasion.

One stout fellow by the name of Bigbear, who had his wigwam at no great distance from the Colonel's dwelling, was often there. The Colonel having occasion to visit some distant shore of the lake, employed Bigbear to row him in his canoe. On their return, they passed near a high yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattlesnakes asleep and basking in the sun. The Indian gave a penetrating look and then inquired:

"Raymun, love fun?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well then, Raymun have fun; mind Indian and hole a glum."

So he rowed along silent and slow, and cut a croch stick from a bunch of bazeles upon the bank.

"Steady now, hole a glum, Raymun," as he clapped the croch astride a serpent that was asleep close to the edge of the water. "Take um now, Raymun, hold fast."

The Colonel took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down, while Bigbear tied up a little sack of powder, putting one end of a slow match therein.

He then made it fast to the snake's tail, and then touching fire to the match, gave orders to let 'um go, at the same pushing off from the shore; the snake liberated, crawled away to his den. The Indian immediately stood up and clapped his hands, making as loud a noise as possible, and thus roused the serpents, who all in a moment disappeared.

"Now look, Raymun, now look, see fun," said he, and in a moment the powder exploded, when there was to be sure fun alive. The snakes in thousands covered the rocks, hissing, rattling, twisting and jumping in every way imaginable. Col. Raymond burst into a loud laugh that echoed across the lake, pleased alike at the success of the trick, and the ingenuity of the savage's invention.

## Length and Breadth.

"My dear, come and go to bed," said the wife of a jolly son of Erin, who had just returned in a decidedly "how come you so" state. "You must be dreadfully tired sure, with your long walk of six miles." "Arrah, get away with your nonsense," said Pat; "it wasn't the length of the way, at all that fatigued me, 'twas the breadth of it."

*Safe Reasoning.*—"If you are not afraid of God, I am afraid of you," said a stranger as he passed a coaching room on the Sabbath, and saw it open. The next day he refused to sell his produce to the Sabbath-breaker on any credit. He said wisely, in three months the Sabbath-breaker was a bankrupt.

*Hope is the last thing that dies in man; and, though it be exceeding doubtful, yet it is of far greater use to us, than while we are traveling through this life it conducts us through an easier and more pleasant path to our journey's end.*

*When Anaxagoras was told of the death of his son, he only said, I know he was mortal. So we, in all casualties of life, should say, I know my riches were uncertain, that my friend was but a man.—Such considerations would soon pacify us, because all our troubles proceed from things being unexpected.*

## Fast Youth.

The Oswego, N. Y., Journal thus expands on the "progressive" ways of the rising generation:

"Boys are nearly an extinct race. There is scarcely an intermediate stage between diaper and desperadoism. The rowdy infant is no sooner out of his long clothes, than he exhibits the incipient traits of the dandy 'loafer,' and by the time he is fairly jacketed, he wants a tobacco-pouch, a pack of cards, and learns to swear like a pirate. At the age of ten he begins to run with the 'masheen,' and his mother generally knows he is out, because he is very seldom in. At the age of twelve, he smokes, drinks, and speaks of his parents as 'the old man and the old woman.' At fifteen, he wants a gold watch and revolver, and talks about 'jamming' every body that don't 'keep out of his way.' At eighteen, he is the 'fastest' youth about town, talks of setting up for himself, scribbles love letters, and becomes a perfect adept in games of chance; can drink more champagne, and eat more raw oysters than any man of his inches.—About this time, his father withholds his spending money, and the young hopeful thinks it a capital idea to run away where he can enjoy his 'liberty,' and after sowing his 'wild oats' abroad, returns home, satisfied that the 'old folks' are not such great fools after all.

We were highly amused, not long since, at hearing a young hopeful, some twelve years of age, whom some person called a boy, exclaim: 'Call me a boy! where is your men?' We also overheard two juveniles, not yet out of their aprons, offering to bet cigars that Scott would be elected, because he was 'a bigger man than General Pierce.' Another little lad, who was sweating away at the stove, trying to light an old stump of a cigar, on being advised to leave off that filthy habit, replied, with the utmost gravity, that 'it was very hard work to break off smoking, as he had smoked ever since he was a small boy.' Almost daily, we may see little three-footers, with lighted projections in their mouths, swaggering along, puffing and spitting after the most approved rowdy style. A glance at the marvellous developments and precocious intellects, exhibited by the young Misses of this effeminate generation, must be deferred until another day."

## A Poor Cretor.

"Long time ago," in New England, dwelt a lady equally renowned for piety, credulity, and courage. As she was in the habit of returning from meeting unattended, some wild fellows formed a project for frightening her, and on furnishing themselves with a little pleasant amusement.—One arrayed in black, crowned with a pair of horns, and armed with a pitchfork, placed himself behind a tree and awaited her coming. His companions were concealed near by to watch the mischief and participate in the fun. At last came the unsuspecting victim leisurely along, meditating, no doubt, on the discourse to which she had been listening. Out sprang his satanic majesty pro tem., and confronted her.

"Why, who be you?" she exclaimed.

"I'm the devil!" exclaimed the rogue, in a hollow voice.

"Well," said she







## Cuba—Views of Senators.

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday week, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the official notes received from the ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a Tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three Powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba; and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of every power and individual whatever; and also a copy of the reply thereto, on the part of the Government, referred to in his annual message to the two Houses of Congress on the 6th instant.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Mason said he thought it important that the Senate should have these notes. The political condition of Cuba is a matter of importance to the people of this country. While the Island remains in the possession of Spain we have nothing to do with it, but if any attempt should be made to put the sovereignty in the hands of other powers, it will become the duty of the United States to interfere to prevent it. "This would be an inevitable necessity. He, as a Senator from the South, was opposed to any attempt to acquire Cuba. He was content that the Island should remain in the possession of Spain, unless Spain should voluntarily cede it to the United States, or the people of the Island by their own act, completely sever their connection with the mother country. Our honor, national dignity, and good name, bind us in the meantime to discountenance all efforts to wrest the Island from Spain. When the fruit is fully ripe it must fall into our lap."

Mr. Mason anticipated that some length on the publication by President Fillmore of the correspondence relative to the purchase of Cuba. He did not question the motives of the act, but thought it wanting in sound judgment. "It is unusual in the diplomatic intercourse of nations to disclose the confidential negotiations in which other parties are engaged. It has done irreparable mischief to the cause of Cuban acquisition. He thought the best and surest way for the United States to acquire Cuba, was to keep perfectly good faith with Spain. Let her rest in perfect security, and in good time Spain will freely yield to the inevitable necessity of the annexation of Cuba to the American continent, where properly, from geographical position, she belongs."

Mr. Mason regretted that the President should have said that the annexation of Cuba was fraught with serious evil to ourselves. He for one, said he would never consent to annex Cuba to-morrow. Let this tripartite proposition be what it may, whenever the proper hour comes, in a proper manner, to annex Cuba, it will be done, and Europe may hold her peace."

Mr. Cass followed, sustaining the views advanced by Mr. Mason. "It was, he said, our manifest destiny to go forward, and we shall do so. We may talk as we will of perfect immobility, but while we are still the world is going on." He advocated, at some length, the Monroe and Polk doctrine of non-interference by European powers in the affairs of the American continent. That doctrine would be sustained, and the attempt to violate the principle of it, would be a question of war. He was in favor of the purchase of Cuba, at any time when it could be accomplished reasonably, but no transfer of the Island, to any other power, under any possible circumstances, could meet the sanction of the Government of the United States. He denied that he was any filibuster. He reprobated all these efforts to procure Cuba by force. If the people wanted to throw off the yoke of Spain, they had his warmest sympathies, and the independence of the Island would be gladly recognized by the country, whenever they might be in a position to make it proper. The Annexation of Cuba had no terrors for him. He expressed the apprehensions that had been entertained before the annexation of Louisiana; but all had vanished with the consummation of the act. It was well known that we had a pretty spacious wallow with reference to territorial acquisition. He was willing now to wait and digest the last acquisition; but he was also willing to receive more as soon as we were ready."

Mr. Cass, continuing his remarks, inadvertently advocated the Pacific Railroad project. There was no measure that would so greatly tend to strengthen the bonds of the nation as that. He commented severely on the inconsistency of England, who, ever harping on Jonathan's thirst for territory, was continually extending her own dominion by the power of the sword, in every quarter. He cited the recent annexation of Borneo, for the sake of a debt of a paltry hundred thousand pounds.

He denounced the proceedings of the meeting of women in England, on the subject of American slavery. He thought they had better attempt to relieve the misery every where apparent in their own streets, before crossing the ocean on missions of charity. The American people were above the influence of the opinions of the world; and all we have to do is to go on in our true course, leaving to time our vindication.

Mr. Underwood followed, in opposition to the resolution, thinking no good could grow from it, and especially opposing the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

After some further desultory debate, the subject was postponed until Tuesday week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—About dusk, on Christmas evening, Mr. Gordon, wood and coal dealer, of Georgetown, accompanied by his wife and children, alighted from an omnibus, at the corner of Seventh street, for the purpose of visiting the new panorama of the Deluge, at Odd Fellows' Hall. They were proceeding along the flugging footway, when Mrs. Gordon suddenly fell on to a pit. She was quickly taken up and borne to the house of Mrs. Clark, over the Bank of Washington, where she was discovered to be quite dead. Her sudden exit was attributed to a disease of the heart. The body was at once removed in a carriage to her former residence, strikingly exemplifying to an afflicted family, and spectators from the ranks of the scriptures, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, January 3, 1853.

The Legislature of this State will meet at Harrisburg to-morrow, and the message of the Governor will probably be delivered on Wednesday.

Congress.

Very little of interest was done last week in Congress. In the House of Representatives, a motion was made to suspend the rules to introduce the Lieutenant General bill, but it failed.

The Rail Road.

The prospects are very flattering as regards raising the amount needed to make our Railroad. There has already been subscribed in the Borough over \$24,000, and the probability is that it will reach \$30,000. In Cumberland township, also, so far as we have heard, the subscriptions have been very liberal, and we have scarcely a doubt, when the canvassers of the Townships are done, sufficient will be found subscribed, to make the road.

Found Dead.

At an early hour on Monday morning last, the dead body of CHRISTOPHER WOLF, who was well known to our community as an industrious, harmless citizen, of some sixty years of age, but addicted to drinking habits, was found near the Poor-house. An inquest held over the body by Justice Buzanien, in the absence of the Coroner, rendered a verdict of "Death from Intemperance and exposure." The night had been a very inclement one, and it was in evidence that the deceased left town about dark for the Poor-house, so much intoxicated as scarcely to be able to make his way. Subsequently he was noticed at several points along the road by different persons passing by, making his way to the Poor-house with great difficulty. He seems to have lost his hat about midway between town and that Poor-house, and had succeeded in reaching within about 200 yards of the latter, when probably becoming exhausted he sank down in the road and perished from exposure. "Kum, of course, was the primary cause of his death. From whom did he get it? A terrible responsibility attaches to the answer to this inquiry—and he who gave the liquor will have to meet that responsibility in its full intensity. Star.

Found Drowned.

On Friday evening last, the dead body of a man was found in the Conowingo, near Lower's Mill, on the Carlisle Road, which had evidently not been long in the water. It is supposed he fell off the log when crossing the creek, and was drowned. He was apparently about 70 years of age, was comfortably clad, and had a pocket-book with a small amount of money, but no papers about him, by which he could be identified.

Since the above was written, we have heard a rumor that the person found was Mr. NICHOLAS BAER, of Franklin township; but have not been able to ascertain certainly whether the rumor is true or not.

The Harrisburg Telegraph records the death, from dropsy, of JACOB SMITH, (colored), for many years leader of the Harrisburg Brass Band, aged 35 years. Mr. Smith formerly resided in Gettysburg, and had a considerable reputation as a musician.

The great Railroad case between the Central Railroad Company and the Canal Commissioners of this State, has just been determined in the Supreme Court. The object of the suit by the Company was to establish the illegality of the act of the Canal Commissioners in restraining them from carrying passengers over the Columbia Railroad. The Court decided against the Company, holding that the Canal Commissioners represent the State, and have absolute power over the public works owned by the State.

An immense business is doing on the Central Railroad. On Tuesday last, 115 cars, containing 400 tons of goods, arrived at Philadelphia, by the Central Railroad, from the West.

Breadstuffs Declining.

The steamer Halifax, just arrived, brings Liverpool dates to the 11th ult. There was a decline that day of 6d to 9d in Flour, at Liverpool.

Mr. George P. Bangs, an eminent merchant of Boston, fell dead in the cars on Wednesday, while on his way to New York.

A Mormon mission, authorized by the Government of the Salt Lake, has been established at Washington, D. C. We see it stated that the preacher, Elder Orson Pratt, in his last sermon, went into an elaborate defence of polygamy.

It is stated that dispatches have gone out from the State Department at Washington, directing our Minister at Paris, (Mr. Rives), to acknowledge the Empire as the Government de facto of France.

The extensive American Glum Works in South Boston, owned by Mr. Slack, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. \$150,000—insurance only \$15,000. By the calamity, 400 barrels are thrown out of employment.

## France.

The new imperial crown for Napoleon III was nearly completed, and would be entirely finished before the close of the year. It will be worth, including the diamonds transferred to it from the old royal crowns, twenty-three millions of francs. It is said to be not only a master work of the jeweller's art, but one which will surpass every royal ornament in its richness in pearls and precious stones. The Jeweller, Lemonnier, has been sent to Russia to purchase various costly stones; and the princess Matilda, who has a collection of rare black pearls, has placed them all at the disposal of the artist intrusted with the ornamentation of the crown.

The French Army and Navy.—A late European journal gives the following as the statistics of the French Army and Navy:

Army—Total	275,000
Infantry	60,000
Artillerymen	30,000
Engineers	10,000
Foreign Legion and Africans	12,000
Naval Force	395,000
Line of the	50
Frigates	40
Corvettes	50
Regoes	40
Transports	18
Sailing vessels	198
Steam Navy—Frigates	20
Corvettes of from 200 to 400 horse power	20
Small steamers	70
Total	100

The Navy, both divisions, is manned by 1,372 officers and 27,000 gunners, marines and sailors.

European Armaments.—A Paris letter of the 2d December, in the New York Commercial, says:

The military array of Belgium continues to be greatly disproportioned, in magnitude and expense, to her population and exchequer. Naples maintains an army of upwards of a hundred thousand, with ten or twelve thousand cavalry. Sir Archibald Alison assigns six hundred thousand to Russia, and fifteen hundred thousand are marshalled on the Continent, ready for mutual slaughter, and awaiting only a signal from their respective Cabinets to direct their united hostility against any country which may have provoked their resentment. Nevertheless, we shall not see war, nor slaughter, nor any such league. According to the same authority, the triumph of the Emperor Nicholas on the plains of Hungary rendered him the undisputed master of the East of Europe, and forced Austria into a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, which at the convenient season will open to the Russians the road to Constantinople.

"Sixty-six millions of men, doubling every half-century, now obey the mandates of the Czar, whose will is law, and who leads a people whose passion is conquest. Europe may well tremble at the growth of a power possessed of such resources, actuated by such desires, and led by such ability. But Europe alone does not comprise the whole family of mankind. The great designs of Providence are working out their accomplishment by the passions of the free agents to which their execution has been entrusted. Turkey will yield; Persia be overrun by the Muscovite battalions; the original birth-place of our religion will be rescued by their devotion; and as certainly as the Transatlantic hemisphere, and the Islands of the Indian Sea will be peopled by the self-acting passions of Western Democracy, will the plains of Asia be won to the sway by the resistless arms of Eastern despotism."

The London Daily News, commenting on the establishment of the French Empire, declares it to be the precursor of a war. The News says: "Where the sword is first to burst, or under what pretext, it is impossible to tell; but the establishment of a French Empire is certain to lead to a war in some quarter or another. In judging the Empire, the citizens of France will find that they have voted a renewal of the European war which convulsed the early years of the present century."

Japan.—It is estimated by an article in De Bow's Review, that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than \$200,000,000 annually. This is more than the entire value of the annual exports of the United States to Great Britain. The population is put at 50,000,000. The Empire consists of three thousand eight hundred and fifty islands, lying off the coast of China, having an area about equal to that of Germany, including Prussia and Austria, or about six times that of the State of New York.

A Brief but Pointed History.—A California correspondent of the Portsmouth Journal runs up in a few words the history of that country, and illustrates it by an anecdote, which is forcible and to the point. It is as follows:

"The history of California is best illustrated by an old New Hampshire backwoods story, of a fellow who was left to watch a brick-kiln, far away in the woods, all solitary and alone. So soon as he began to realize his position, and night came on, and the wild beasts commenced to howl, he began to shake and soliloquized after this sort:—'First there will come a house cat, then there will come a wild cat, then there will come a catamount—and I don't know here, so, suiting the action to the part, he gave chase to his companions, and left the brick-kiln to take care of itself. We have had the house cat and the wild cat, and now the catamount has come sure. Sacramento, 1600 buildings destroyed in one night, and 4000 majority for Pierce. This is awful news for one steamer; but there is one consolation—the buildings will all be rebuilt before the news of the disaster reaches you. The other consolation is that Frank Pierce is a good fellow, and a native of New Hampshire."

St. Angelo Effect of an Earthquake.—A St. Angelo paper, speaking of the recent earthquake at that place, says it has "effected prodigies," the number of deaths from cholera having diminished very materially, and the people generally believed that the earthquake had effected the malady. Persons suffering under violent attacks now perish little and, after being laid down in the streets in the damp morning air, felt no return of their ailment.



The Vice President Elect.

The Postmaster General, on the application of Mr. Back, has given permission for the mail steamer from New York for Havana, to stop at Norfolk to take on board the Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President elect, and convey him to Havana, where he proposes to spend the winter, in the hope of benefiting his health.

We learn from the Washington Republican, that the health of Mr. King took a change for the worse on Tuesday, owing, as is supposed, to the sudden change of the weather.

Great Flood at the West.

There was a great flood in the Ohio river on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The water was but 10 feet below the great flood of 1852. The White River was higher than it had been for 40 years. The boats were swept from the White Water Canal some 200 yards and dashed to pieces. The railroads are much injured. The damage done along the Ohio is very great. Advice from the valleys of the Big and Little Miami, Scioto and White Water rivers, report great loss of property. A large amount of corn has been carried away, hogs drowned, and mill-dams destroyed.

Some of the Philadelphia papers are out "tooth and nail" upon Gov. Bigler for pardoning persons who have been convicted there. There was a brutal attack made upon a very reputable and quiet citizen, (Mr. Grant) on election day, by a notorious rowdy, which provoked almost universal indignation. He was convicted, and no sooner sentenced, than Gov. Bigler stepped in and pardoned him; and also another notorious character who had at last, after several indictments, been convicted of keeping a disorderly house. The papers say there is but one voice in the community—a voice of indignant anger and rebuke; and the Bulletin remarks:—"The honest, industrious, and law-abiding citizen is at the mercy of every pest to society, and dares not raise his voice to express a candid conviction, from fear of blackguards and bullies, over whom the mantle of Executive clemency is extended in assistance."

The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday last says, that the late heavy rains have swollen the Susquehanna to a very unusual height for this season of the year. From the large quantity of driftwood and lumber of every description that has swept past Harrisburg, it is thought the sudden and unexpected rise has caused considerable damage up the river. Large quantities of wood have been caught opposite Harrisburg, affording many a sufficiency of fuel for the entire winter.

Some time last session proposals were received from the Government of the Sandwich Islands for annexation to the United States. Mr. Fillmore declined the proposal, and refused to lay it before the Senate, though called upon by a resolution of that body to do so. His reason is supposed to have been founded in the fear of re-opening the question of the Wilmut Proviso. A scheme is maturing among the Democratic Senators, at an early date under the next Administration, to take up and accept the proposal. For this purpose the votes of two-thirds of the Senators are required, all of which, save one, are secured. If the scheme succeeds the Wilmut Proviso will again be discussed. The Democrats are angry that Douglas, instead of Mr. Benton, has been selected to deliver the address on the 5th of January, at the inauguration of the Statue of Andrew Jackson.

There is now an unbroken track of railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio at Wheeling. The last rail was laid on Christmas eve, with considerable rejoicings by those who were spectators to the scene. Extensive preparations are making for the formal opening of the road on the 10th of January. About five hundred persons are expected to attend from Baltimore. Many have also been invited from Washington and the District. It will be a most imposing and interesting occasion.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says:—"A statement went the rounds not long ago that the hired girls of Pittsburgh had sent home \$35,000 of their relations in the old countries within the six months previous. Of its correctness we know nothing. But we have recently taken some pains to procure from authentic sources a reliable statement of the amount sent from St. Louis within twelve months past in remittances by immigrants from Ireland. An aggregate of \$110,000 has been purchased here and thus remitted during the present year."

Steamboat Cut Through by Ice.—The steamboat America was cut through by ice, near Hyde Park, New York, on the 2d ult., and sunk immediately, her passengers being saved with difficulty. She had a very heavy freight, including hay, several thousand sets of leather, 800 sheep and 20 head of cattle, all of which were drowned. The boat has since been raised.

At the close of this session of Congress the Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, designs removing to California, where he proposes to practice his profession as a lawyer.

The North Branch Canal is nearly completed, and it is calculated that boats will probably be running early next season.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on Friday, bringing the California mail, 200 passengers, and upwards of \$2,000,000 in gold.

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## NOTICES.

Glenn's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion commences a new volume on the 1st of January, with new type, new heading, improvements in every department, and a reduction in terms. The Publisher says he is determined to make it superior to anything he has ever before offered, both in embellishments and literary matter. His regular contributors are Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Neal, H. W. Herbert, F. Buchanan Read, T. S. Arthur, Park Benjamin, &c. The terms are one copy one year, \$3; 2 copies, \$5; 4 copies, \$9; 8 copies, \$16. Single copy 6 cents. Address F. Gleason, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

Arthur's Home Gazette, edited by T. S. Arthur, is one of the best literary papers of Philadelphia. A new story by the Editor, called "Sparring to Spend," or, the Lotions and the Plunketons, will be commenced with the new year. The terms of the paper are, one copy per annum \$2; two copies, \$3; three copies, \$4; four copies, \$5; eight copies, \$10; thirteen copies, \$16; twenty copies, \$20. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 107 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The Home Journal, published at New York by Morris and Willis, has opened the new year with new type, and several other attractions. It is among the most interesting weeklies of the day, and always opens it with pleasure. We wish the talented Editors abundant success.

Putnam's Monthly.

The first number of this new periodical has been received. It is cheap and neat in its execution, and its contents clearly show that it will take a high rank in the Periodical world. The only embellishment is a splendid engraving of Marshallfield, (Daniel Webster's residence), from a daguerrotype.

Important to Lovers of Music.

Choristers, Singing Masters, Organists, Musicians and Teachers of Music generally, and all Clergymen interested in the advancement of Music, or in the elevation of the standard of musical taste, will bear of something both interesting and advantageous by sending their names and addresses to Messrs. Dyer & Willis, publishers of "The Musical World & Times," 257 Broadway, New York. Measures are being taken to facilitate a universal dissemination of good music, and correct musical principles, throughout the whole country, and the co-operation of all who feel an interest in this important work, is solicited. The co-operation of Editors and Publishers is also solicited, so far, at least, as to give this paragraph the widest possible circulation.

Webster and Haynes' Speeches.

Redding & Co., Boston, have just issued a neat edition of Webster's great Speech, together with the Speech of Gen. Hayne. If our readers will bear in mind that in Mr. Webster's published works, General Hayne's Speech is omitted, and that one great and marked character of Webster's Speech, was the skillful manner in which he turned all his enemy's defenses, even into the "ghost of the murdered coalition," they will see the importance of forthwith securing a copy, in order that they may preserve, side by side, and compare for themselves these masterpieces of forensic eloquence. 84 pages; price 25 cents. It can be sent by mail.

Hon. Tristram Burgess, of Rhode Island, distinguished for eloquence, and ability in Congress, especially in his recent debate with John Randolph, is still alive and hearty, though now in his 83d year. He retains his mind, and his pen is busy in prose and poetry. Very few men in our country have produced such speeches and addresses as he delivered when a member of Congress.

An unpleasant development has been made in Washington. It has leaked out, that a majority of the clerks in the Federal city are Locofocos. The office seekers are in despair. They had laid the flattering unction to their souls, that every mother's son in office was a vile Whig, and consequently a fit subject for spoliation. The facts developed throw them all aback. What is to be done? To butcher the few Whigs will not suffice to stoke their thirst for blood. They must raise the cry of rotation in office, and pitch into their own brethren. There is no alternative.

The Affairs in Europe.—The New York Courier thinks that at no period since the camp of Napoleon, twelve months ago, have the affairs of Europe commanded so general and so close attention as at present. All Europe is under an undefined and yet undeniable apprehension that its peaceful relations, which have been preserved essentially unimpaired for thirty-seven years, are soon to be broken up. This all is held to depend upon the will of a single man, and that man is universally distrusted. No reliance whatever is reposed in the professions of Louis Napoleon, and great importance is consequently attached to the slightest indications of his future policy.

The present fashion the ladies have adopted of wearing furs about their wrists and necks, is exceedingly pretty and tasteful, and is becoming as comfortable. A poetic acquaintance of ours, upon seeing a beautiful lady with a white tippet about her neck, remarked, that she looked as lovely as the north-star peering above a snowy cloud.

State Slavery in Florida.—The Marianna (Fla.) Whig states that a man named John M. Davis was committed at that place on the 14th ult., charged with stealing a slave and a horse and buggy. A slave-stealing is a capital offense in Florida, and the man arrested is thought to be in a perilous predicament.

The Chinese baggage has only 330 pounds, but by modifying the amount, a dozen different items are represented by the same baggage.

## The Boston Post states that near-

ly three hundred thousand tons of railroad iron were imported into this country during the last year, whilst during the same period only eighteen thousand tons were manufactured in Pennsylvania. Were it not for the undoubted facts by which this statement is sustained, it would appear incredible. And what language can properly characterize the fatuity and utter folly of a system of public policy that encourages the importation of an article which in its raw state lies in immense quantities beneath our own soil, and for the manufacture of which we are possessed of every capability? Such a course can only be compared to the criminal folly of the man who directs his efforts to the assistance of those who have no claim on him, to the manifest neglect and injury of those of his own household, whose interests should be his own. What would be conceivable in an individual would be still more so in a nation, from the wider sphere through which its actions operate. Such, however, is the course of the dominant political party, and instead of a return to a proper system of encouragement to the iron manufacturer, the tendency is rather to strip it of the incidental protection which fortuitous circumstances have created. Under such circumstances argument and remonstrance are alike useless, and the only remedy seems to be to wait patiently until experience teaches its bitter lesson, and we learn to use a homely phrase, how far too dearly we have "paid for our whistles."

The traitors who repealed the Tariff of 1842, and placed our Iron market at the mercy of English capitalists, have accomplished their purpose. They have placed most of the furnaces in the country. They have given England almost the monopoly of the market—as a consequence of which, the price of Iron has been raised; by a trick of English speculators, in this country to a price of which there has scarcely ever been a parallel. We are now paying, and dearly too, for our folly in giving these privileges. The English works ran at low rates until the manufacture of Iron had become greatly crippled in this country and they had secured control of the market—whereupon they have made a raise upon us which throws millions upon millions of our money into their pockets.

The details of the Tariff of 1842, assist materially in this injury to the interests of our people. The duty on Iron is based upon its valuation at the place it is made. When the valuation is high (as at present) the duty is high; when the valuation is low, the duty is low—in the former case, inversely increasing the price to the consumer when it is more than abundantly high, and in the latter keeping the price down for the manufacturer when it is below a living price. This unjust and partial feature of the law has been repeatedly shown by President Fillmore, Secretaries Meredith and Corwin, and others, and although their objections are valid, and have never been, and cannot be, answered, a Locofoco majority in Congress has perpetuated the system, disregarding the interests of the people, and made themselves valuable allies of British policy. Let these arch-traitors alone. They are a minority in Congress. They have elected their President. They are responsible to the country for its legislation. Let them pass the laws they desire. Let there be no more casting of pearls before swine. Let Whigs.

Advance in the Price of Irish Produce.

The general advance in the price of provisions, which has been the subject of so much remark on this side of the Atlantic, seems not to be confined to the United States. Letters from England state that for some months past a remarkable advance has been steadily progressing in the prices of provisions there, and the market rates in the provinces, as well as in the metropolis, rule nearly as high as they did in the years 1846-7. The originating causes at the present period are no doubt widely different, and are plainly to be attributed to the improved condition of the country, the result of two abundant harvests, and the remunerating prices realized by the sale of all kinds of farming stock at the several fairs held throughout the year. In grain especially the tendency continues upwards, and speculators in corn regard the prospect as favorable to the holders. The report of the market in Belfast, for the 8th, says:

"The consumption of breadstuffs has increased so largely that the mills in operation find it difficult to keep pace with the demand. Even where flour and meal manufacture is carried on by steam-power, we learn that extra labor alone can meet current requirements. Farm produce has advanced to some extent since harvest, and now stands at a figure very much above the quotation of last season."

At Yexy Had.—The Detroit Tribune tells of a gentleman who was sitting at the table of a very excellent lady who had stewed pears on the table. He took up one of them, and clapping it in his mouth, pulled at the stem to get it out and leave the pear in his mouth, but it was no go. After twisting it for two or three times, he gave it up in despair, and dropping it upon his plate, remarked that the stem was put in tight. On examination, however, he found the pear to be nothing more nor less than a sugar, which had unfortunately got drowned in the preserve jar.

A sample of twin children seen in (Pa.) a few days since, the girl weighed 124 pounds, and the boy 145.

## The Whig Party.

There never was a purer, a better, or a nobler party, remarks the Albany State Register, or one with higher purposes and objects, than the old Whig party of this country. But in process of time portions of it were led more or less "astray" after strange gods; and various issues were attempted, from time to time, to be interlarded in the Whig creed, such as Anti-rentism, Abolitionism, Land Reform, Socialism, and divers other heresies. The attempt was made to read out such members as would not subscribe to the new doctrines of the Whig church, and among them such men as Clay, Webster and Fillmore. All who would not subscribe to a new set of ideas and notions, more radical and destructive than any professed by the Democratic party in its great madness, were ridiculed as "fossil remains," or "old fogies." Behind the intelligence and progress of the age. Of this departure from our original principles, we are now reaping the bitter fruits. Had the Whig party adhered steadily to its original principles, and persevered in its endeavors to attain the objects for which it was organized, and let alone expediency, it would now be in the ascendant; ere this have become the great leading party of this country, and its policy triumphant. No party can succeed in this country which is not national in its aims, and objects. It must have common principles and common purposes to bind it together. To these it must steadfastly adhere, and not be turned aside and distracted "by every wind of doctrine."

What, then, is the duty of Whigs, under the circumstances in which they now find themselves? The objects of their organization are not yet accomplished. To attain them there is the same necessity for their combination as heretofore. Their old and time-honored principles are the only ones upon which they can unite; their former purposes are the only ones they can pursue together. To abandon them is to disband the party, and resolve it into its original elements. The plain duty of all the Whigs, then, is to rally round their old standard. It is not yet too late for them to succeed. The lesson just learned will be useful. There is the same necessity as formerly for checking the destructive tendencies of subterranean Democracy, and nothing but an organized Whig party is capable of doing it.

Mr. John M. Botts has written a reply to the Whigs of Massachusetts, who lately presented him with a silver snuff-box, in testimony of their acknowledgment of his services in the recent political campaign; in which he argues that the defeat of Gen. Scott, decisive as it was, "was no test of the strength of the two parties, or the principles of the two parties; and, secondly, that it has been no fair test of the personal popularity of the two candidates; there has been no such want of confidence, either in the principles or ability of General Scott, as the result would seem to indicate."

He thinks "we have been beaten by the Whigs themselves." He exhorts the Whigs to hold together, and says that "his voice is still for war, under the same banner that has twice led us to victory in the last two years. He concludes by urging the Whigs to bury all past dissensions; to forget and forgive all past differences and wrongs; to lay aside all heart-burnings and jealousies; for the sake of our common country to harmonize, and restore confidence and good fellowship among themselves. Let Clay Whigs, and Taylor Whigs, Scott Whigs, Fillmore Whigs, Webster Whigs, and all other sorts of Whigs, stand together united, though quiet and inactive for the present, prepared to meet any collision with our adversaries, and at least be ready to prevent mischief and evil to the country, even if we cannot accomplish a positive good."

Excellent advice, which, we would fain hope, will be heeded.—Alexandria Gazette.

The Montreal (Pa.) Iron Works are said to be doing a brisk business. "It is the intention of the company to enlarge their works so as to be able to manufacture railroad iron at the rate of from 20,000 to 25,000 tons during the next year. This will require an addition of from 400 to 600 hands to the present force."

Another Victim.—We have to record another melancholy instance of self destruction, the result of mental aberration caused by "spirit rappings." Mr. Bishop Peabody hung himself in a barn in Grafton, Lenoir county, on Friday last. He was an amiable, intelligent and respected young man, but became so absorbed in spirit rappings, when that delusion appeared in his neighborhood, as to completely subvert his mind.—[Cleveland Herald, Dec. 20.]

Acts of Park.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier says, that in East Louisville the five extensive pork houses have five or six acres of barrelled pork, piled up three tiers high in open lots. There are not less than six acres, which would make eighteen acres of barrels. If laid side by side, exclusive of land in barrels and pork piled down in the five pork houses, sheds, &c.—Besides the above slaughtered hogs, there are five or six acres of live hogs in pens.

The once powerful tribe of Indians comprising the "Six Nations," now resident in Western New York, have been divided from migration and other causes, according to the late census, but 2,772 of them remain.



NEW YORK, Dec. 28th.—The steamer Uncle Sam has arrived from Aspinwall with California dates to December 1st. She brings two hundred passengers and over \$500,000 in gold, brought down by the steamer Cortes; the steamer Independence left San Francisco for San Juan Dec. 1st, and the Panama left the same day for Panama with the mails and \$2,700,000 in gold.

Mining prospects in the winter diggings at California, never were so favorable.

The latest election returns indicate that Pierce's majority will be 7000.

The announcement of Mr. Webster's death was received at San Francisco on the 20th of November, and cast a deep gloom over the community; minute guns were fired, flags displayed at half mast, &c.—The result of the Presidential election was momentarily looked for.

Snow had fallen in many parts of California four feet deep.

Sacramento was nearly rebuilt, and many fine brick buildings had been erected.

A steam fire engine has just been built in Cincinnati for the corporation of that city, and at a public trial on the 22d ult., it proved entirely successful. The Cincinnati Times says:

"Horses are attached to guide the apparatus, but its own inherent locomotive power is chiefly relied on, the machine weighing several tons, and presenting to the eye, as it goes rumbling along the streets, with its smoke chimney and steam pipe, the appearance of a railroad engine. This giant throws six streams of water by steam power, and works constantly, without much labor; steam can be generated in five minutes, and kept up without difficulty any length of time. If it does not entirely supersede the ordinary fire engines, it will be, nevertheless, a valuable addition to the fire department; but we think there can be little or no doubt that it will displace entirely all the old apparatus and revolutionize the present system—a consummation devoutly to be desired in view of firemen's riots, and the spirit of rowdiness which they engender and cherish."

**Stealing Dutch Cheese from a Lady's Pocket.**—On Tuesday last, as a military company were passing the corner of Grand street, and the Bowery, New York, officer Reed, of the Chief's office, observed a young negro named John Williams, transfer something from the pocket of a young lady, named Harriet Henning. The officer immediately collared the young rascal and took him before Justice Wood, at the Essex Police Court, when the lady also appeared, she supposing that her port-monnaie had been stolen. The darky was then searched but nothing was brought to light but half a pound of rank Dutch cheese, and this proved to be the port-monnaie he had stolen. The officer, at this, felt exceedingly chagrined, and the lady, too, was evidently mortified, while the darky felt provoked that he had run so great a risk for so small gain. He was locked up to await trial.

**Singular.**—In Cincinnati, last week, the daughter of Mr. Weyman, a child of seven years old, died suddenly, and of a singular disease. She rose in the morning with a flushed face, and complained of violent headache. Her pain soon increased, and large red blotches began to appear upon her body, shortly after which, she fell to the floor.—She was picked up and laid upon the bed, where, after two or three spasms, she ceased to breathe.

**Accident.**—John Hooper, Deputy Sheriff of Lancaster county, was thrown out of a sulkey in Columbia, on Thursday week, when one of his legs became fastened to the vehicle, and the horse starting off at full speed, he was dragged a considerable distance, receiving injuries from which he died the same night.

**Remarkable Escape.**—The Reading Journal states that a young man of that borough—a prisoner—while paying a visit to certain iron ore mines in that vicinity, undertook to descend a perpendicular shaft, some eighty-five feet deep to the first landing, by means of a bucket and windlass. When let down, however, about ten feet, the bucket struck an obstruction, and was suddenly overturned, throwing the young man out, but fortunately feet foremost, which position he kept the whole seventy-five feet to the bottom, striking upon some boards covering a deep pit of water, which broke his fall and saved his life. He was slightly scratched and bruised by striking the sides of the shaft, but otherwise unhurt. It would puzzle our circus jumpers to beat this.

The Rector of a church in New York refused to allow a monument to be erected in the cemetery of his church, because the epitaph was a quotation from Horace, who was a heathen poet.

**A Sad Case.**—A woman, who, not many years ago, was the pride of a large and fashionable social circle in New Orleans, on the 22d ult. presented herself before Recorder Winter, in that city, and asked to be sent to the work-house, as her last hope for a home on earth. The Recorder, not without emotion, granted the request, and the frail and aged wreck of a former belle, started under the escort of an officer.

**Free Trade in the Post-office Business.**—The new letter envelopes, with the single and double stamps, will soon be ready.—Then over steamer, every railroad train, every stage, every express line, and every man, is made a mail carrier by act of Congress. Later, in the government envelope, can be sent in any way, by any route, and by any conveyance.

**Beef packed at Cleveland.**—Twelve thousand seven hundred barrels and two thousand five hundred barrels of beef have been packed at Cleveland this season.—Last year there were but seven thousand and five hundred barrels packed at that place.

Chicago, it appears, has a considerable sprinkling of business in Carriage building. It seems that there are 25 coach and wagon factories in that place, employing 233 men, and turning out 2625 vehicles in the course of the year. Their aggregate value amounts to \$210,445, and the capital employed \$27,000.

**Census of St. Louis.**—The census of St. Louis, just taken, shows a population of 94,810 in the city, 29,133 in the county—total 123,943; of which 4,059 are slaves, and 1,314 free colored.

Lewis Cass and Thomas H. Benton, are two of the most robust and healthy men to be seen in Washington. Both are and have been remarkably temperate from boyhood. Gen. Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if he would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh and energetic as ever, and an exchange relates the following of Old Ballou:

He said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being last of the group, "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster and Calhoun are gone;—years ago Dr. told me, 'when these men are dead, you will be as fresh and vigorous as ever.' My habits of living do it; until I was thirty, I drank nothing but water, sir! Since then I have drunk only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides, I adopt the Roman regimen—baths with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as your horses' legs with!"

In a memorial to Congress on the necessity, importance and practicability of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, the question of its profit is considered. Fifty thousand persons go annually to California, and it costs each \$300 to get there, making a sum of \$15,000,000. Supposing that the railroad can carry them for \$200, this travel will yield \$10,000,000. The road will be 2,000 miles long, and it is estimated will cost \$50,000 per mile, or an aggregate of \$100,000,000, so that 50,000 passengers would yield an interest of 10 per cent on travel alone. It is further assumed that at least \$5,000,000 will annually be derived from freight, and that it will cost, to keep the road in repair, \$5,000,000, which would still leave 10 per cent. for the Government, or the stockholders, or the contractors, whoever should build it.—There are many schemes for this enterprise, and many estimates, but they must all be in a project, so vast, and over a country so little known, nothing better to be relied upon than mere guesses.

**Mrs. Ann Reynolds,** of Dubuque, Iowa, died on the 5th ult., in consequence of deliberately drinking a quantity of boiling water the day previous. Mrs. R. was about 20 years of age, and was the mother of two children. The second child was about one week old at the time of her death. Before her death, Mrs. Reynolds expressed regret at what had been done, and ascribed the act to a sudden and unaccountable temptation. She had heard that to drink boiling water would cause death in three minutes.

A young lady in Milwaukee, Wis., the other day, got tired of this "sad wicked world," because her lover had married another gal; to get out of it, she procured a can of powder, put into it several bullets, inclined herself over it, and then touched a match to it. It exploded immediately, burning her bosom and arms frightfully.—This will probably spoil her for getting another husband.

**Singular Railroad Accident.**—A day or two since, a female living on the line of the Reading Railroad was surprised on the track by the train, and before she could escape, was picked up by the cow-catcher, and dashed several feet on the side of the track, out of the reach of harm. The engine was stopped as soon as possible, and upon going back, the woman was found nursing her baby, not having received the slightest injury, though pretty well frightened.

The Emperor of France has set at liberty a great number of political prisoners, and an article has been published offering the imperial pardon to all exiles, except those guilty of the highest crimes, who are suffering for their former disobedience to the Government, upon their promising that they will abstain from similar conduct in future.

**German Emigration.**—The Central Emigration Society of Germany gives the number of emigrants which sailed for the United States in 1852 as 103,315—carrying with them, on an average 200 thalers, or about \$30 each, or a total of about \$3,000,000.

**Ancient and Modern Cities.**—We are to consider London as a considerable city, and New Yorkers regard their village as an immense municipality. But if the mayors of Nineveh and Babylon could revisit the earth they would laugh at the pretensions of the moderns. The area of Babylon was two hundred and twenty-five square miles, and that of Nineveh two hundred and sixteen square miles, while that of London and its environs is but one hundred and fourteen square miles.

**Distressing Affair.**—Mrs. Newcomb, wife of H. D. Newcomb, Esq., a respectable citizen of Louisville, while laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, produced by recent sickness, on the night of the 21st ult., took her four children to the attic, and threw them out of the window to the pavement below. Ernest, a boy about five years of age, was killed outright, and the smallest, a little girl, was picked up in a dying condition. The other two children, though greatly injured, are in a fair way to recover.

**Rowdiness in New York.**—Some of our New York contemporaries complain sadly of the many acts of outrage and violence in that city. The Mirror intimates that no one can go into the streets at night without danger. It also cites several frightful cases. There are now seven men in prison under sentence of death, and as many more awaiting trial for murder.

**Prosperity of the South.**—The New Orleans Bulletin says that the present condition of the planters of the South, in a pecuniary sense, is infinitely more favorable than at any time within the last ten or fifteen years. As a general thing, abundant crops of every description have rewarded the farmer, and plenty, if not a profusion, of all the necessities, to say nothing of the dispensable luxuries of life, may be found throughout the length and breadth of the slave-holding States.

**Slavery.**—It is said that 500,000 slaves are owned in this country by ministers of the gospel and members of different Protestant churches, viz: 219,563 by the Methodists, 77,000 by the Presbyterians, 125,000 by the Baptists, 88,000 by the Episcopalians, 101,000 by the Campbellites, and 50,000 by other denominations.

**Earthquake at Acapulco.**—The Panama Star of the 16th gives the following account of the earthquake, from a correspondent dating at Acapulco, Dec. 9:

"The first shock occurred at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, Dec. 4th, and the shocks, although less severe than the first, have been repeated every hour or so since. It came without notice or previous indication, except that about 6 P. M. the mercury suddenly rose to 88, being three degrees warmer than during the day; but this cannot, perhaps, be attributed to the earthquake. The ground rolled like the ocean in a swell, and then a trembling motion was felt, lasting thirty seconds. About thirty of the best buildings in town have been ruined, some falling completely, while all of any worth have been seriously injured. The loss is at least \$200,000. The principal sufferers are Albert Scholler, of the house of E. Virmood & Co., Juan de Alquerque, the Government house of Gen. Moreno, Antonio Reia, Pierrre Laforgue, J. Augustin Maria, Manuel Barrera, the Church, Custom House, A. Aguelata and Do. Billings.

All the bottles, glass and crockery ware in the hotels and private houses were thrown from the shelves and tables. Yesterday morning quite a severe shock was felt, throwing down a few wares which had partly fallen at the first shock. The Fulton Hotel fell at the first shock on Saturday, but by almost a miracle every one was saved in town. In fact, I have not heard of a single life being lost, although a few were seriously injured.

The whole population now sleep in the streets or in the courtyards; and processions, with images of the Virgin and Christ, permeate the streets with solemn strains of music, singing, and muffled drums, inspiring God for mercy.

As I write to-day, (Dec. 9, at noon,) I have constantly to spring from my desk, as shock after shock is repeated, for fear of falling tiles and walls. Writing under such circumstances is rather an uncomfortable business; so having given you the main facts, I will close.

**Green Tea Cigars.**—Several of the fashionable of St. Petersburg lately conceived the idea of smoking green tea instead of tobacco, and at all the tobacco shops in that capital cigarettes made of it may now be purchased.

**A Democratic State.**—There are ninety counties in Texas, every one of which, at the last election, gave a majority for Franklin Pierce for President. In three of the counties General Scott did not get a single vote, and fourteen of them gave him less than ten votes each.

**Public Libraries.**—Norton's Literary Register informs us that the largest library in the United States is that of Harvard University, numbering in all about 92,000 volumes. Next to it ranks the Philadelphia Library, founded by Benjamin Franklin, and numbering 60,000 volumes.

**Jaco.**—The State Government of Iowa has been organized only six years. At that time the population was 90,000. It appears now, by the recent message to the Legislature, that it was 230,000, an increase which may challenge comparison from any other State in the Union.

**How Will Ye Suffer?**—Nixon's Tetter Ointment is the only cure for all kinds of skin diseases. If you are afflicted with Tetter, Ringworm, or Itch, try it at once and be cured. For sale by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Samuel Berlin, Littleton; John Barber, McSherrystown; Matthew Eichelberger, Albiontown; and J. H. & Z. Aulbaugh, East Berlin.

**DIGEST.**—Such is the true meaning of the word "Digest," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox in another page of this paper.

**Baltimore Price Current—Saturday last.**

Wheat	5 12 to 5 25	Corned Beef	3 50 to 3 60
Barley	4 10 to 4 15	Flour	1 20 to 1 25
Oats	3 10 to 3 15	Flour	1 20 to 1 25
Rye	4 10 to 4 15	Flour	1 20 to 1 25
Timothy	20 to 24	Flour	1 20 to 1 25
Hay	10 to 12	Flour	1 20 to 1 25

**Married.**

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JACOB L. MARTIN, to Miss ANNA MARIA BERTKE—both of St. Louis.

On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. JOHN ROSENKAM, of the same place, to Miss MARIA ELIZABETH BEAR, of Franklin township.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. P. Anstett, the Rev. G. ROTH, to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Capt. Thomas Wright, deceased, of the same place.

On the same day, by the Rev. G. Roth, Mr. CLINTON HURSTON, of Franklin township, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Wm. McElroy, of Fayetteville, Kentucky county.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. P. Anstett, Mr. SAMUEL BUEHLER, to Miss ANNA CATHARINE BUEHLER, daughter of Mr. John Hamilton, of Petersburg, (V. S.)

On Thursday last, by Rev. N. Hays, Mr. ISAAC SHON, of Baltimore, to Miss ELEANOR HAYDEN, of Franklin township.

On Monday last, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES BARR, of Monrovia, died, in the 57th year of his age.

On Monday last, Mr. PETER FRISKE, of Tyrone township, died, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 17th ult., ENNA JANE, aged 4 years and 9 months; on the 25th ult., ANN ELIZABETH, aged 9 months; and on the 12th ult., the Rev. J. H. HAY, aged 15 years and 1 month and 20 days, all died.

On the 25th ult., SARAH CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Henry Buehler, aged 1 year 6 months and 2 days.

At the residence of brother H. Buehler, on the 25th ult., CHARLOTTE MARTIN, daughter of Wm. James W. Ziegler, aged 22 years 2 months and 25 days.

**NOTICE.** All persons knowing themselves indebted to us by Note or Book account, will please call without delay, as it is absolutely necessary that all accounts should be settled at least once a year.

**1,000 Book Agents Wanted.** To sell FICTOR'S and FETTER'S BOOKS FOR THE YEAR 1853.

**1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR!** WANTED, in every County of the United States, active and enterprising men, to publish in the sale of some of the best books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$5 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all new and of the highest quality, and are offered at a low price. For further particulars, address, by stage, to ROBERT STARKS, Publisher, Jan. 3, 181 William Street, New York.

**LIST OF LETTERS,** Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1853.

Boreaw Elizabeth	Kippelo Joseph
Burns John	Kunham Jacob
Bender John	Kerr Mrs. S.
Boecker John	Lerman Daniel M.
Brewer H. M.	Little David
Brennon Jesse	Little S.
Cover Eli	Miller Jacob
Criswell Samuel	Miller Miss M.
Davis J. B.	McKesson James
Devine Bernard	Markus Charlotte
Do Graft Catharine	Moore John
Epley Geo. A.	McGraw Mrs. June
Ecknorre Miss M.	Noel Henry
Fine C.	Plank Jacob H.
Filler Magdalen	Pitzer John B.
Featherhof Jacob	Rary Jacob
Friedt Philip	Rath Miss Sarah
Gohr Adam	Reck Miss Mary
Gobrecht Abdiel	Richards Lath S.
Grist Hiram	Sourler Daniel
Gallagher Samuel	Sanderson Isaac 2
Hall William	Shelling John
Hartman John	Sheakly Catharine
Hartman John	Smith Susanna
Horn Magdalen	Scott Mrs. Juliana
Herman Jacob	Wierman William H.
Hewit Jacob	Wintrobe William
Hagenman George	Young Samuel P.
Humphrey Miss E.	Young M. S. Mary
Hous Heinrich	Young M. S. Mary

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

**LONG SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.** A new supply just received, and for sale very cheap, by S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS, Jan. 3.

**TAX APPEALS.** THE Commissioners of Adams County hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for the holding of APPEALS in the several Boroughs and Townships in the County, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.:

For the townships of Cumberland and Mountjoy, on Thursday the 20th of January next, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

For the Borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Freedom, on Friday the 21st of January, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

For the township of Butler, on Monday the 24th of January, at the house of Henry Shlaybaugh, in said township.

For the township of Franklin, on Tuesday the 25th of January, at the house of Moses Smith, in Caghtown.

For the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, on Wednesday the 26th of January, at the house of Peter Shriver, in Lurfield.

For the townships of Germantown and Union, on Thursday the 27th of January, at the house of I-ruel Vint, in Littlestown.

For the townships of Mountpleasant and Conowingo, on Friday the 28th of January, at the house of Peter Smith, in Mountpleasant township.

For the township of Menallen, on Monday the 31st of January, at the house of Chas. Myers, in Bendersville.

For the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, on Tuesday the 1st of February, at the house of John L. Becker, in Petersburg, (V. S.)

For the township of Tyrone, on Wednesday the 2d of February, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidelsburg.

For the townships of Reading and Hamilton, on Thursday the 3d of February, at the house of Adam Cox, in Hampton.

For the townships of Berwick and Oxford, on Friday the 4th of February, at the house of Henry Gitt, in Oxford township.

For the township of Straban, on Saturday the 5th of February, at the house of Jacob L. Grah, in Hinters-town.

**JACOB GRIEST, ABRAHAM REEVER, JOHN MICKLEY, JR.,** Attest—J. AUGINEAUGH, Clerk. Dec. 27.

**TORCHES!** THE persons having charge of the Torches belonging to the Fire Companies, are hereby notified to return the same to the Engine-house, or to the Members of the Council, forthwith. By order of the TOWN COUNCIL. Dec. 27.

**Look Out!** THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have promised him WOOD on account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith, without further notice, the accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required. T. WARREN. Dec. 27.

**Stray Bull.** STRAYED from the subscriber in Franklin township, near Arundsville, some time during the fall, a DARK RED BULL, with a white forehead—no marks. Any person taking up said Bull, and returning him to me, or giving me notice thereof, will be suitably rewarded. GEO. ARENDT. Dec. 27.

**WANTED.** A large quantity of WHEAT, RYE, and YELLOW CORN, for which Hanover prices will be paid, delivered at my Mill at Lost Grove. GEO. ARNOLD.

**FARMERS** wanting a barrel of Superior Flour made out of 210 pounds of Wheat, by Bonnell's new process of Flouring, will please call at Locust Grove, in Germany township. JOHN CRABBS, MILLER. Dec. 13.

**JOHN F. CLARK,** Agent for Procuring Patents, Corner of E & 8th streets, near the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifications and Drawings prepared. Particular attention paid Rejected Applications. Reference to Wm. Rye, Esq., Washington. Nov. 29.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.** NOTICE is hereby given to all Locators and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS heretofore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th of January next, viz:

82. The first and final account of Geo. Weaver, Jr., Adm'r of John Plant, Jr., deceased, who was Guardian of the person and estate of said Margaret Sophia Wehly, George Washington Wehly, Samuel Wehly, Mary Lucinda Wehly, John Wehly, and Amelia Wehly, minor children of George Wehly, late of Menallen township, Adams county, dec'd.

90. The first and final account of Abraham Kries, (of A.) Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Kries, dec'd.

DANIEL PLANK, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 29, 1852.

**GENTLEMEN** who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmere, and Tweeds for Coats, Moie, Drab and Black Dog Skin Pants, Silk Satin, and Marcellines for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. S. KRETZ.

A cheap lot of Looking Glasses just received, which will be sold cheaper than any body in town by A. ARNOLD.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Vendit* (Common Pleas), issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Wednesday the 12th of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

**A certain Tract of Land,** situate in Hamilton township, Adams co., containing 18 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Mumort, Jacob Baker, and others, on which are

erected a two-story Brick DWELLING, a Brick Bank Barn, Corn-crib and other out buildings. There is a well of water near the door, and a young OICHARD on the premises. The buildings front on the turnpike leading from East Berlin to Hanover. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Grove.

On Wednesday the 12th of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

**A Tract of Land,** situate in Hamilton township, Adams co., containing TWELVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Baker, John Grove, John West, and others,

on which are erected a two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a two-story Brick Back building attached, a frame weather-boarded Barn, with Wagon-shed and Corn-crib attached, an ORCHARD of Choice Fruit, and a well of water with a pump in it near the door. This is a desirable property, the building fronting on the turnpike leading from East Berlin to Hanover, and is in a good state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Abraham Trimmer.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, December 29, 1852.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

**HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.**

**Change of Hours!** ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, there will be Three Trains over this Road daily, to run as follows:—

First Train leaves Hanover at 6 A. M. with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 10 A. M. Returns from Junction with Passengers from York, leaving at Hanover at 7 A. M.

Second Train leaves Hanover at 5 P. M. with Passengers for York, arriving there at 10 P. M. Returns to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore at 12 M.

Third Train leaves Hanover at 2 P. M. with Passengers for Baltimore and York, arriving at Baltimore at 3 P. M. and at York 7 P. M. This Train returns to Hanover with Passengers from York and Baltimore at 7 P. M.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, Agent. Hanover, Dec. 6.

**India Rubber Gloves, Mittens, &c.** COUNTRY MERCHANTS, in making their purchases, should not neglect these desirable and saleable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved recently and they are made very durable. Particular attention is requested to the

Work Lined Gloves and Mittens. They are indispensable in cold and wet weather. Ladies will find these Gloves useful in any work that will cost the hands, at the same time that they will cause the wear Salt Rheum or Chapped Hands immediately. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists.

For sale by Wilcox, Billings & Co. 3 Church Alley, Phila. Goodyear's 68 Chestnut street, do. J. H. Phillips, Pittsburg, Pa. Falconer & Haskell, Baltimore, Md. H. W. Shiffer, Charleston, S. C. Bart & Hickox, Cincinnati, Ohio, and by all Rubber Dealers in the Union.

For sale at retail by Country Merchants generally. Nov. 29. 3m

**NOTICE.** Estate of William Hember, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM HEMBER, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. EDWARD SPALDING, Adm'r. Nov. 15.

**NOTICE.** Estate of George Harman, deceased. LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE HARMAN, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those having claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. ALEX. HARMAN, & EXEC'RS. JOHN ELDER. Nov. 22.

**In the Matter** Of the intended application of JOHN A. H. RETHER for License to keep a Public House in the township of Butler.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Butler township, where the above JOHN A. H. RETHER resides, and proposes to keep a tavern, do certify, that said tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and certain strangers and travelers; and that the aforesaid petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well



## Cuba—Views of Senators.

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday week, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the official notes received from the ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a Tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three Powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba; and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of every power and individual whatever; and also a copy of the reply thereto on the part of this Government, referred to in his annual message to the two Houses of Congress on the 6th instant.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Mason said he thought it important that the Senate should have these notes. The political condition of Cuba is a matter of importance to the people of this country. While the Island remains in the possession of Spain we have nothing to do with it, but if any attempt should be made to put its sovereignty in the hands of other powers, it will become the duty of the United States to interfere to prevent it. This would be an inevitable necessity. He, as a Senator from the South, was opposed to any attempt to acquire Cuba. He was content that the Island should remain in the possession of Spain, unless Spain shall voluntarily cede it to the United States, or the people of the Island by their own act, completely sever their connection with the mother country. Our honor, national dignity, and good name, bind us in the meantime to discountenance all efforts to wrest the Island from Spain. When the fruit is ripe it must fall into our lap.

Mr. Mason alluded at some length on the publication by President Fillmore of the correspondence relative to the purchase of Cuba. He did not question the motives of the act, but thought it wanting in sound judgment. It was unusual in the diplomatic intercourse of nations to disclose the confidential negotiations in which other parties are engaged. It has done irreparable mischief to the cause of Cuban acquisition. He thought the best and surest way for the United States to acquire Cuba, was to keep perfectly good faith with Spain. Let her rest in perfect security, and in good time Spain will freely yield to the inevitable necessity of the annexation of Cuba to the American continent, where properly, from geographical position, she belongs.

Mr. Mason regretted that the President should have said that the annexation of Cuba was fraught with serious evil to ourselves. He, for one, saw no peril, even if we were to annex Cuba to-morrow. Let this tripartite proposition be what it may, whenever the proper hour comes, in a proper manner, to annex Cuba, will be done, and Europe may hold her peace.

Mr. Cass followed, sustaining the views advanced by Mr. Mason. It was, he said, our manifest destiny to go forward, and we shall do so. We may talk as we will of perfect immobility, but while we stand still, the world is going on. He advocated, at some length, the Monroe and Polk doctrine of non-interference by European powers in the affairs of the American continent. That doctrine would be sustained, and the attempt to violate the principle of it, would be a question of war. He was in favor of the purchase of Cuba, at any time when it could be accomplished reasonably; but no transfer of the Island to any other power, under any possible circumstances, could meet the sanction of the Government of the United States. He denied that he was any filibuster. He repeated all these efforts to procure Cuba by force. If the people wanted to throw off the yoke of Spain, they had his warmest sympathies, and the independence of the Island would be gladly recognized by the country, whenever they might be in a position to make it proper.

The Annexation of Cuba had no terrors for him. He expressed the apprehensions that had been entertained before the annexation of Louisiana; but all had vanished with the consummation of the act. It was well known that we had a pretty spacious swallow with reference to territorial acquisition. He was willing now to wait and digest the last acquisition; but he was also willing to receive more as soon as we were ready.

Mr. Cass, continuing his remarks, inadvertedly advocated the Pacific Railroad project. There was no measure that would so greatly tend to strengthen the bonds of the nation as that. He commented severely on the inconsistency of England, who, ever harping on Jonathan's thirst for territory, was continually extending her own dominion by the power of the sword, in every quarter. He cited the recent annexation of Borneo, for the sake of a debt of a paltry hundred thousand pounds.

He denounced the proceedings of the meeting of women in England, on the subject of American slavery. He thought they had better attempt to relieve the misery every where apparent in their own streets, before crossing the ocean on missions of charity. The American people were above the influence of the opinions of the world; and all we have to do is to go on in our true course, leaving to time our vindication.

Mr. Underwood followed, in opposition to the resolution, thinking no good could grow from it, and especially opposing the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

After some further desultory debate, the subject was postponed until Tuesday week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—About dusk, on Christmas evening, Mr. Gordon, wood and coal dealer, of Georgetown, accompanied by his wife and children, alighted from an omnibus, at the corner of Seventh street, for the purpose of visiting the new panorama of the Deluge, at Odd Fellows' Hall. They were proceeding along the flagging footway, when Mrs. Gordon suddenly fell as in a fit. She was quickly taken up and borne to the house of Mrs. Clark, over the Bank of Washington, where she was discovered to be quite dead. Her sudden exit was attributed to a disease of the heart.

The body was at once removed in a carriage to her former residence, strikingly exemplifying to an affected family and numerous friends the truth of the scriptures, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

No man is master of himself, so long as he is a slave to anything else.

## France.

The new imperial crown for Napoleon III, was nearly completed, and would be entirely finished before the close of the year. It will be worth, including the diamonds transferred to it from the old royal crown, twenty-three millions of francs. It is said to be not only a master work of the jeweller's art, but one which will surpass every royal ornament in its richness in pearls and precious stones. The jeweller, Lemoussier, has been sent to Russia to purchase various costly stones; and the princess Matilda, who has a collection of rare black pearls, has placed them all at the disposal of the artist intrusted with the ornamentation of the crown.

The French Army and Navy.—A late European journal gives the following as the statistics of the French Army and Navy:

Army—Foot,	275,000
Horse,	60,000
Artillerymen,	36,000
Engineers,	10,000
Foreign Legion and Africans,	12,000
Fleet—Vessels of the line,	393,000
Frigates,	40
Corvettes,	40
Brigs,	40
Transports,	18

Sailing vessels,	198
Steam Navy—Frigates,	10
Corvettes of from 200 to 400 horse power,	20
Small steamers,	70

The Navy, both divisions, is manned by 1,872 officers and 27,000 gunners, marines and sailors.

European Armaments.—A Paris letter of the 2d December, in the New York Commercial, says:

The military array of Belgium continues to be greatly disproportioned, in magnitude and expense, to her population and exchequer. Naples maintains an army of upwards of a hundred thousand, with ten or twelve thousand cavalry. Sir Archibald Alison assigns six hundred thousand to Russia, and adds:

"Fifteen hundred thousand are marshaled on the Continent, ready for mutual slaughter, and awaiting only a signal from their respective Cabinets to direct their united hostility against any country which may have provoked their resentment."

Nevertheless, we shall not see war, nor slaughter, nor any such league. According to the same authority, the triumph of the Emperor Nicholas on the plains of Hungary rendered him the undisputed master of the East of Europe, and forced Austria into a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, which, at the convenient season will open to the Russians the road to Constantinople.

"Sixty-six millions of men, doubling every half century, now obey the mandates of the Czar, whose will is law, and who leads a people whose passion is conquest. Europe may well tremble at the growth of a power possessed of such resources, actuated by such desires, and led by such ability. But Europe alone does not comprise the whole family of mankind. The great designs of Providence are working out their accomplishment by the passions of the free agents to which their execution has been entrusted. Turkey will yield; Persia be overrun by the Muscovite hordes; the original birth-place of our religion will be rescued by their devotion; and as certainly as the Transatlantic hemisphere, and the Islands of the Indian Sea will be peopled by the self-acting passions of Western Democracy, will the plains of Asia be won to the cross by the resistless arms of Eastern despotism."

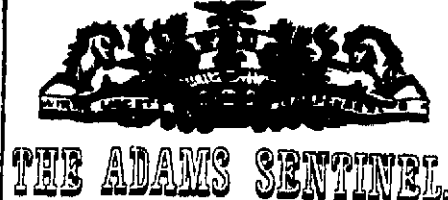
The London Daily News, commenting upon the establishment of the French Empire, declares it to be the precursor of a war. The News says: "Where the storm is first to burst, or under what pretext, it is impossible to tell; but the establishment of a French Empire is certain to lead to a war in some quarter or another. In voting the Empire, the citizens of France will find that they have voted a renewal of the European wars which convulsed the early years of the present century."

Japan.—It is estimated by an article in De Bow's Review, that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than \$200,000,000 annually. This is more than the entire value of the annual exports of the United States to Great Britain. The population is put at 50,000,000. The Empire consists of three thousand eight hundred and fifty islands lying off the coast of China, having an area about equal to that of Germany, including Prussia and Austria, or about six times that of the State of New York.

A Brief but Pointed History.—A California correspondent of the Portsmouth Journal sums up in a few words the history of that country, and illustrates it by an anecdote, which is forcible and to the point. It is as follows:

"The history of California is best illustrated by an old New Hampshire backwoods story of a fellow who was left to watch a brick-kiln, far away in the woods, all solitary and alone. So soon as he began to realize his position, and night came on, and the wild beasts commenced to howl, he began to shake and soliloquized after this sort:—'First there will come a house cat, then there will come a wild cat, then there will come a catamount—and I don't say I gave chase to his companions, and left the brick-kiln to take care of itself. We have had the house cat and the wild cat, and now the catamount has come here—Sacramento is burned, and Frank Pierce is elected—1600 buildings destroyed in one night, and 4000 majority for Pierce. This is awful news for one steamer; but there is one consolation—the buildings will all be rebuilt before the news of the disaster reaches you; the other consolation is that Frank Pierce is a good fellow, and a native of New Hampshire!'"

Singular Effect of an Earthquake.—A St. Jago paper, speaking of the recent earthquake at that place, says it has "effected prodigies," the number of deaths from cholera having diminished very materially, and the people generally believed that the earthquake had effectually killed the malarial persons suffering under violent attacks rose from their beds, and after lying for hours in the streets in the damp morning air, felt no return of their attacks.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Monday, January 3, 1853.

The Legislature of this State will meet at Harrisburg to-morrow, and the Message of the Governor will probably be delivered on Wednesday.

Congress. Very little of interest was done last week in Congress. In the House of Representatives, a motion was made to suspend the rules to introduce the Lieutenant General bill, but it failed.

## The Rail Road.

The prospects are very flattering as regards raising the amount needed to make our Railroad. There has already been subscribed in the Borough over \$24,000, and the probability is that it will reach \$30,000. In Cumberland township, also, so far as we have heard, the subscriptions have been very liberal—and we have scarcely a doubt, when the canvassers of the Townships are done, sufficient will be found subscribed, to make the road.

## Found Dead.

At an early hour on Monday morning last, the dead body of CHRISTOPHER WOLF, who was well known to our community as an inoffensive, harmless citizen, of some sixty years of age, but addicted to drinking habits, was found near the Poor-house. An Inquest held over the body by Justice BUEHLER, in the absence of the Coroner, rendered a verdict of "Death from Intemperance and exposure." The night had been a very inclement one, and it was in evidence that the deceased left town about dark for the Poor-house, so much intoxicated as scarcely to be able to make his way. Subsequently he was noticed at several points along the road by different persons passing by, making his way to the Poor-house with great difficulty. He seems to have lost his hat about midway between town and the Poor-house, and had succeeded in reaching within about 200 yards of the latter, when probably becoming exhausted he sank down in the road and perished from exposure. Rum, of course, was the primary cause of his death. From whom did he get it? A terrible responsibility attaches to the answer to this inquiry—and he who gave the liquor will have to meet that responsibility in its full intensity.—Star.

## Found Drowned.

On Friday evening last, the dead body of a man was found in the Conowing, near Lower's Mill, on the Carlisle Road, which had evidently not been long in the water. It is supposed he fell off the log when crossing the creek, and was drowned. He was apparently about 70 years of age, was comfortably clad, and had a pocket-book with a small amount of money, but no papers about him, by which he could be identified.

## Since the above was written, we have heard a rumor that the person found was Mr. NICHOLAS BAER, of Franklin township; but have not been able to ascertain certainly whether the rumor is true or not.

## The Harrisburg Telegraph records the death, from dropsy, of JACOB SMITH, (colored,) for many years leader of the Harrisburg Brass Band, aged 35 years.—Mr. Smith formerly resided in Gettysburg, and had a considerable reputation as a musician.

## The great Railroad case between the Central Railroad Company and the Canal Commissioners of this State, has just been determined in the Supreme Court. The object of the suit by the Company was to establish the illegality of the act of the Canal Commissioners in restraining them from carrying passengers over the Columbia Railroad. The Court decided adverse to the Company, holding that the Canal Commissioners represent the State, and have absolute power over the public works owned by the State.

## An immense business is doing on the Central Railroad. On Tuesday last, 115 cars, containing 400 tons of goods, arrived at Philadelphia, by the Central Railroad, from the West.

## Breakfasts Declining.

The steamer Halifax, just arrived, brings Liverpool dates to the 11th ult. There was a decline that day of 6d to 9d in Flour, at Liverpool.

## Mr. George P. Bangs, an eminent merchant of Boston, fell dead in the cars on Wednesday, while on his way to New York.

## A Mormon mission, authorized by the Government of the Salt Lake, has been established at Washington, D. C. We see it stated that the preacher, Elder Orson Pratt, in his last sermon, went into an elaborate defence of polygamy.

## It is stated that dispatches have gone out from the State Department at Washington, directing our Minister at Paris, (Mr. Rives,) to acknowledge the Empire as the Government de facto of France.

## The extensive American Glass Works in South Boston, owned by Mr. Slave, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss \$100,000—insurance only \$18,000. By this calamity, 160 hands are thrown out of employment.

## The Vice President Elect.

The Postmaster General, on the application of Mr. Ruess, has given permission for the mail steamer from New York for Havana, to stop at Norfolk to take on board the Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President elect, and convey him to Havana, where he proposes to spend the winter, in the hope of benefiting his health.

We learn from the Washington Republican, that the health of Mr. King took a change for the worse on Tuesday, owing, as is supposed, to the sudden change of the weather.

## Great Flood at the West.

There was a great flood in the Ohio river on Tuesday and Wednesday last.—The water was but 10 feet below the great flood of 1832. The White River was higher than it had been for 40 years. The boats were swept from the White Water Canal some 200 yards and dashed to pieces. The railroads are much injured. The damage done along the Ohio is very great. Advances from the valleys of the Big and Little Miami, Scioto and White Water rivers, report great loss of property. A large amount of corn has been carried away, hogs drowned, and mill-dams destroyed.

Some of the Philadelphia papers are out "tooth and nail" upon Gov. Bigler for pardoning persons who have been convicted there. There was a brutal attack made upon a very reputable and quiet citizen, (Mr. Gratz) on election day, by a notorious rowdy, which provoked almost universal indignation. He was convicted, and no sooner sentenced, than Gov. Bigler stepped in and pardoned him, and also another notorious character who had at last, after several indictments, been convicted of keeping a disorderly house. The papers say there is but one voice in the community—a voice of indignant anger and rebuke; and the Bulletin remarks:—"The honest, industrious, and law-abiding citizen is at the mercy of every pest to society, and dares not raise his voice to express a candid conviction, from fear of blackguards and bullies, over whom the mantle of Executive clemency is extended in anticipation."

The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday last says, that the late heavy rains have swollen the Susquehanna to a very unusual height for this season of the year. From the large quantity of driftwood and lumber of every description that has swept past Harrisburg, it is thought the sudden and unexpected rise has caused considerable damage up the river. Large quantities of wood have been caught opposite Harrisburg, affording many a sufficiency of fuel for the entire winter.

Some time last session proposals were received from the Government of the Sandwich Islands for annexation to the United States. Mr. Fillmore declined the proposal, and refused to lay it before the Senate, though called upon by a resolution of that body to do so. His reason is supposed to have been founded in the fear of re-opening the question of the Wilmot Proviso. A scheme is maturing among the Democratic Senators, at an early date under the next Administration, to take up and accept the proposal. For this purpose the votes of two-thirds of the Senators are required, all of which, save one, are secured. If the scheme succeeds the Wilmot Proviso will again be discussed. The Democrats are angry that Douglas, instead of Mr. Benton, has been selected to deliver the address, on the 8th of January, at the inauguration of the Statue of Andrew Jackson.

There is now an unbroken track of railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio at Wheeling. The last rail was laid on Christmas eve, with considerable rejoicing by those who were spectators to the scene.—Extensive preparations are making for the formal opening of the road on the 10th of January. About five hundred persons are expected to attend from Baltimore. Many have also been invited from Washington and the District. It will be a most imposing and interesting occasion.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says:—"A statement went the rounds not long ago that the hired girls of Pittsburgh had sent home \$35,000 to their relations in the old countries within the six months previous. Of its correctness we know nothing. But we have recently taken some pains to procure from authentic sources a reliable statement of the amount sent from St. Louis within twelve months past in remittances by immigrants from Ireland. An aggregate of \$110,000 has been purchased here and thus remitted during the present year."

Steamboat Cut Through by Ice.—The steamboat America was cut through by ice, near Hyde Park, New York, on the 23d ult., and sunk immediately, her passengers being saved with difficulty. She had a very heavy freight, including hay, several thousand sides of leather, 800 sheep and 20 head of cattle, all of which were drowned. The boat has since been raised.

At the close of this session of Congress the Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, designs returning to California, where he purposes to practice his profession—the law.

The North Branch Canal is nearly completed, and it is calculated that boats will probably be running early next season.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on Friday, bringing the California mails, 200 passengers, and upwards of \$2,500,000 in gold.

## NOTICES.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion commences a new volume on the 1st of January, with new type, new heading, improvements in every department, and a reduction in terms. The Publisher says he is determined to make it superior to anything he ever before offered, both in embellishments and literary matter. His regular contributors are Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Neal, H. W. Herbert, T. Buchanan Read, T. S. Arthur, Park Benjamin, &c., &c. The terms are one copy one year, \$3; 2 copies, \$5; 4 copies, \$9; 8 copies, \$16. Single copy 6 cents. Address F. Gleason, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

Arthur's Home Gazette, edited by T. S. Arthur, is one of the best literary papers of Philadelphia. A new story by the Editor, called "Sparing to Spend" or, the Lottions and the Pinkertons, will be commenced with the new year. The terms of the paper are, one copy per annum \$2; two copies, \$3; three copies, \$4; four copies, \$5; eight copies, \$10; thirteen copies, \$15; twenty copies, \$20. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 107 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The Home Journal, published at New York by Morris and Willis, has opened the new year with new type, and several other attractions. It is among the most interesting weeklies of the day, and we always open it with pleasure. We wish the talented Editors abundant success.

## Putnam's Monthly.

The first number of this new periodical has been received. It is elaborate and neat in its execution, and its contents clearly show that it will take a high rank in the Periodical world. The only embellishment is a splendid engraving of Marshfield, (Daniel Webster's residence,) from a daguerrotype.

## Important to Lovers of Music.

Chorists, Singing Masters, Organists, Musicians and Teachers of Music generally, and all Clergymen interested in the advancement of Music, or in the elevation of the standard of musical taste, will hear of something both interesting and advantageous by sending their names and addresses to Messrs. Dyer & Willis, publishers of *The Musical World & Times*, 257 Broadway, New York. Measures are being taken to facilitate a universal dissemination of good music, and correct musical principles, throughout the whole country, and the co-operation of all who feel an interest in this important work, is solicited. The co-operation of Editors and Publishers is also solicited, so far, at least, as to give this paragraph the widest possible circulation.

## Webster and Hayne's Speeches.

Redding & Co., Boston, have just issued a neat edition of Webster's great Speech, together with the Speech of Gen. Hayne. If our readers will bear in mind that in Mr. Webster's published works, General Hayne's Speech is omitted, and that one great and marked character of Webster's Speech, was the skillful manner in which he turned all his enemy's defences, even unto the "ghost of the murdered coalition," they will see the importance of forthwith securing a copy, in order that they may preserve, side by side, and compare for themselves these master-pieces of forensic eloquence. 84 pages; price 25 cents. It can be sent by mail.

## Hon. Tristram Burgess, of Rhode Island, distinguished for eloquence and ability in Congress, especially in his recollections with John Randolph, is still alive and hearty, though now in his 83d year. He retains his mind, and his pen is busy in prose and poetry. Very few men in our country have produced such speeches and addresses as he delivered when a member of Congress.

An unpleasant development has been made in Washington. It has leaked out, that a majority of the clerks in the Federal City are Locofocos. The office seekers are in despair. They had laid the flattering unction to their souls, that every mother's son in office was a vile Whig, and consequently a fit subject for spoliation.—The facts developed threw them all aback. What is to be done? To butcher the few Whigs will not suffice to slake their thirst for blood. They must raise the cry of rotation in office and pitch into their own brethren. There is no alternative.

## The Affairs in Europe.—The New York Courier thinks that at no period since the coup d'etat of Napoleon, twelve months ago, have the affairs of Europe commanded so general and so close attention as at present. All Europe is under an undefined and yet undeniable apprehension that its peaceful relations, which have been preserved essentially unimpaired for thirty-seven years, are soon to be broken up. This all is held to depend upon the will of a single man, and that man is universally distrusted.—No reliance whatever is reposed in the professions of Louis Napoleon, and great importance is consequently attached to the slightest indications of his future policy.

The present fashion the ladies have adopted of wearing furs about their wrists and necks, is exceedingly pretty and tasteful, and is as becoming as comfortable. A poetic acquaintance of ours, upon seeing a beautiful lady with a white tippet about her neck, remarked, that she looked as lovely, as the north-star peering above a snowy cloud.

State Stealing in Florida.—The Marianna (Fla.) Whig states that a man named John M. Davis was committed at that place on the 14th ult., charged with stealing a slave and a horse and buggy. As slave stealing is a capital offence in Florida, the man arrested is thought to be in a perilous predicament.

The Chinese language has only 330 words, but by modifying the sounds, a dozen different ideas are expressed by the same character.

## Iron.—The Boston Post states that nearly three hundred thousand tons of railroad iron were imported into this country during the last year, whilst during the same period only eighteen thousand tons were manufactured in Pennsylvania. Were it not for the undoubted facts by which this statement is sustained, it would appear incredible. And what language can properly characterize the fatuity and utter folly of a system of public policy that encourages the importation of an article which in its raw state lies in immense quantities beneath our own soil, and for the manufacture of which we are possessed of every capability? Such a course can only be compared to the criminal folly of the man who directs his efforts to the assistance of those who have no claim on him, to the manifest neglect and injury of those of his own household, whose interests should be his own. What would be censurable in an individual would be still more so in a nation, from the wider sphere through which its actions operate. Such, however, is the course of the dominant political party, and instead of a return to a proper system of encouragement to the iron manufacturer, the tendency is rather to strip it of the incidental protection which fortuitous circumstances have created. Under such circumstances argument and remonstrance are alike useless, and the only remedy seems to be to wait patiently until experience teaches its bitter lesson, and we learn, to use a homely phrase, how far too dearly we have "paid for our whistle."

The traitors who repealed the Tariff of 1842, and placed our Iron market at the mercy of English capitalists, have accomplished their purpose. They have closed most of the furnaces in the country. They have given England almost the monopoly of the market—as a consequence of which, the price of Iron has been raised, by a trick of English speculators, in this country to a price of which there has scarcely ever been a parallel. We are now paying, and dearly too, for our folly in giving these privileges. The English works ran at low rates until the manufacture of Iron had become greatly crippled in this country and they had secured control of the market—whereupon they have made a raise upon us which throws millions upon millions of our money into their pockets.

## The details of the Tariff of 1846, assist materially in this injury to the interests of our people. The duty on Iron is based upon its valuation at the place it is made.—When the valuation is high (as at present) the duty is high; when the valuation is low, the duty is low—in the former case, per-

versely increasing the price to the consumer when it is more than abundantly high, and in the latter keeping the price down for the manufacturer when it is below a living price. This unjust and partial feature of the law has been repeatedly shown by President Fillmore, Secretaries Meredith and Corwin, and others, and, although their objections are valid, and have never been, and cannot be, answered, a Locofoco majority in Congress has perpetuated the system, disregarding the interests of the people, and made themselves valuable allies of British policy. Let these arch-traitors alone.—They are a majority in Congress. They have elected their President. They are responsible to the country for its legislation. Let them pass the laws they desire. Let there be no more casting of pearls before swine.—Ind. Whig.

## Advance in the Price of Irish Produce.

The general advance in the price of provisions, which has been the subject of so much remark on this side of the Atlantic, seems not to be confined to the United States. Letters from England state that for some months past a remarkable advance has been steadily progressing in the prices of provisions there, and the market rates in the provinces, as well as in the metropolis, rule nearly as high as they did in the years 1846-7. The originating causes at the present period are no doubt widely different, and are plainly to be attributed to the improved condition of the country, the result of two abundant harvests, and the remunerating prices realized by the sale of all kinds of farming stock at the several fairs held throughout the year. In grain especially the tendency continues upwards, and speculators in corn regard the prospect as favorable to the holders. The report of the market in Belfast, for the 8th, says:

"The consumption of breadstuffs has increased so largely that the mills in operation find it difficult to keep pace with the demand. Even where flour and meal manufacture is carried on by steam-power, we learn that extra labor alone can meet current requirements. Farm produce has advanced in some extent since harvest, and now stands at a figure very much above the quotation of last season."

## Not Very Bad.—The Detroit Tribune

tells of a gentleman who was sitting at the table of a very excellent lady who had staved pears on the table. He took up one of them, and clapping it in his mouth, pulled at the stem to get it out and leave the pear in his mouth, but it was no go.—After twirling it two or three times, he gave it up in despair, and dropping it upon his plate, remarked that the stem was put in right. On examination, however, he found the pear to be nothing more nor less than a mouse, which had unfortunately got drowned in the preserve jar!

## A couple of twin children are in Cincinnati nine years of age, the girl weighs 131 pounds, and the boy 127.

## The Whig Party.

There never was a purer, a better, or a nobler party, remarks the Albany State Register; or one with higher purposes and objects, than the old Whig party of this country. But in process of time portions of it were led more or less astray after strange gods, and various issues were attempted, from time to time, to be interpolated in the Whig creed, such as Anti-rentism, Abolitionism, Land Reform, Socialism, and divers other heresies. The attempt was made to read out such members as would not subscribe to the new doctrines of the Whig church, and among them such men even as Clay, Webster and Fillmore. All who would not subscribe to a new set of ideas and notions, more radical and destructive than any professed by the Democratic party in its great madness, were ridiculed as "fossil remains," or "old fogies," "behind the intelligence and progress of the age." Of this departure from our original principles, we are now reaping the bitter fruits. Had the Whig party adhered steadily to its original principles, and persevered in its endeavors to attain the objects for which it was organized, and let alone expediency, it would now be in the ascendant; ere this have become the great leading party of this country, and its policy triumphant. No party can succeed in this country which is not national in its aim, and objects. It must have common principles and common purposes to bind it together. To these it must steadfastly adhere, and not be turned aside and distracted "by every wind of doctrine."

## What, then, is the duty of Whigs, under the circumstances in which they now find themselves? The objects of their organization are not yet accomplished. To attain them there is the same necessity for their combination as heretofore. Their old and time-honored principles are the only ones upon which they can unite; their former purposes are the only ones they can pursue together. To abandon them is to disband the party, and resolve it into its original elements.—The plain duty of all the Whigs, then, is to rally round their old standard. It is not yet too late for them to succeed. The lesson just learned will be useful. There is the same necessity as formerly for checking the destructive tendencies of subterranean Democracy, and nothing but an organized Whig party is capable of doing it.

## Mr. John M. Batts has written a reply to the Whigs of Massachusetts, who lately presented him with a silver salver and pitcher, in testimony of their acknowledgment of his services in the recent political campaign; in which he argues that the defeat of Gen. Scott, decisive as it was, "was no test of the strength of the two parties, or the principles of the two parties; and, secondly, that it has been no fair test of the personal popularity of the two candidates; there has been no such want of confidence, either in the principles or ability of General Scott, as the result would seem to indicate."

## He thinks "we have been beaten by the Whigs themselves." He exhorts the Whigs to hold together, and says that "his voice is still for war, under the same banner that has twice led us to victory in the last twelve years. He concludes by urging the Whigs to bury all past differences; to forget and forgive all past dissensions and wrongs; to lay aside all heart-burnings and jealousies; for the sake of our common country to harmonize, and restore confidence and good fellowship among themselves. Let Clay, Whigs, and Taylor Whigs, Scott Whigs, Fillmore Whigs, Webster Whigs, and all other sorts of Whigs, stand together united, though quiet and inactive for the present, prepared to meet any collision with our adversaries, and at least be ready to prevent mischief and evil to the country, even if we cannot accomplish a positive good."

## Excellent advice, which, we would fain hope, will be heeded.—Alexandria Gaz.

The Montour (Pa.) Iron Works are said to be doing a brisk business. It is the intention of the company to enlarge their works so as to be able to manufacture railroad iron at the rate of from 20,000 to 25,000 tons during the next year. This will require an addition of from 400 to 600 hands to the present force.

## Another Victim.—We have to record another melancholy instance of self destruction, the result of mental aberration caused by "spirit rappings." Mr. Bishop Peabody hung himself in a barn in Grafton, Louisiana, on Friday last. He was an amiable, intelligent and respected young man, but became so absorbed in spirit rappings, when that delusion appeared in his neighborhood, as to completely unbalance his mind.—[Cleveland Herald, Dec. 20.]

## Arrest of Pork.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier says, that in East Louisville the five extensive pork houses have five or six acres of barrelled pork, piled up three tiers high in open lots. There are not less than six acres, which would make eighteen acres of barrels, if laid side by side, exclusive of land in barrels and pork bulked down in the five pork houses, sheds, &amp;c.—Besides the above slaughtered hogs, there are five or six acres of live hogs in pens.

## The once powerful tribes of Indians composing the "Six Nations," now resident in Western New York, have dwindled from emigration and other causes until, according to the late census, but 3,779 of them remain.



